

JPRS-UPS-85-066

23 August 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

23 August 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

Zaykov Plenum Speech on 'Intensification-90' (LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 6 May 85)	1
Zaykov Speech on 40th Anniversary of World War II (LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 10 May 85)	16
Grishkyavichus Speaks on Agriculture (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 31 May 85)	28
Gapurov Addresses Turkmen Plenum (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 21 May 85)	31
AzSSR's Bagirov Addresses Conference on Cadres Policy (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 23 Jun 85)	41
Usmankhodzhayev Speaks at 20th Uzbek CP CC Plenum (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 15 May 85)	44
Official Bemoans Chaos in Kirghiz Ministerial Archives (T. Abdykadyrov; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 25 Jun 85)	59
Uzbek CP CC Buro Censures Weak Atheistic Work (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 16 May 85)	62
Latvian CP CC Buro Session Reported (SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 16 May 85)	64
Central Officials Attend Uzbek Labor Union Conference (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 24 May 85)	67

More Indigenous Representatives Needed in Uzbek Industry (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 2 Jun 85)	68
Uzbek CP CC Buro Criticizes Various Republic Ministries (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 29 May 85)	70
Uzbek CC Bursam Plans More Public Sector Worker Involvement (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 15 Jun 85)	73
Lithuania, Latvia Mark Establishment of Soviet Rule (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 21 Jul 85)	76
IDEOLOGY	
Izvestiya's Chief Speaks on Media's Organizational Function (Ivan Laptev; ZHURNALIST, Jun 85)	77
Western Propaganda Efforts Directed at Soviet Sailors Scored (A. Nozhenko; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 13 Mar 85)	86
Catholicism's Role in Lithuanian History Attacked (I. Zaksa; SOVESTAKA LITVA, 18 May 85)	89
Book Claims West Infringed on Pre-Soviet Lithuanian Sovereignty (Yu. Yermalavichyus; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 5 Mar 85)	92
SOCIOLOGY	
Kirghiz Procurator Urges Vigorous Fight Against Figure-Padding (P. Dryzhak; SOVETSKAYA FIRGIZIYA, 29 May 85)	95
Kirghiz Employment Certification System Functions Poorly (A. Sachenko; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 27 Jun 85)	99
Mullah Second Offender Sentenced to 'Isolation From Society' (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 15 Jun 85)	103
Uzbek Procuracy Fights Widespread White Collar Crime (O. Gaydanov; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 16 May 85)	105
Uzbek Society for the Blind Picks New Chairman (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 19 Jul 85)	110
CULTURE	
Demichev Heads USSR Culture Delegation in GDR (G. Terekhova, I. Vekslez; SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, 16 May 85)	111
REGIONAL ISSUES	
Latvians Warned Against Private Showings of American Videos (V. Silinysh; SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 30 Jun 85).....	113

Kazakh Party Economic Aktiv Holds Meeting (Alma-Ata Domestic Service, 23 Jul 85)	118
Kazah SSR Announces Agricultural Pay Incentives (Alma-Ata Domestic Service, 12 Jul 85)	120
PRAVDA Scores Cadre Inefficiencies in Lithuanian Rayon (PRAVDA, 13 Apr 85)	121
Problems With Klaipeda PTU Enrollments Discussed (I. Garadauskas; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 19 Apr 85)	124
Commission for Monument Protection Along Siberian Canal Route (SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA, No 3, May-June 1985)	127

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ZAYKOV PLENUM SPEECH ON 'INTENSIFICATION-90'

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, held in Smolnyy 5 June 1985: "To Work Better, to Upgrade Organization and Efficiency--Plenum of the CPSU Obkom"]

[Text] A plenum of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom was held yesterday in Smolnyy.

The results of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and tasks of the Leningrad party organization were discussed.

First Secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom L.N. Zaykov delivered a speech.

Comrades!

As we know, a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held 23 April 1985.

At the Plenum, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev delivered an address "On the Convocation of the Coming 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks Connected with Its Preparation and Conduct."

After hearing and discussing the address, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum decided: to convoke the coming 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 25 February 1986.

An agenda for the congress was approved. Norms of representation, the procedure for the selection of delegates and the time for the reports and election campaign preceding the congress were established.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum examined organizational questions.

The party's Central Committee Plenum promoted V.M. Chebrikov from candidate to member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and elected secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Ye.K. Ligachev and N.I. Ryzhkov members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee elected member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Defense S.L. Sokolov to candidate member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee V.P. Nikonov to secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The address of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the Plenum pointed out the successes achieved by the country, disclosed defects and lapses, set strategic tasks for the party and the people and specified urgent measures for accelerating economic and social development. The decisions of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the positions and conclusions of the address constitute a concrete program of action for every communist and for the whole party in the period of preparation for the 27th CPSU Central Committee and for the long term.

The systematic informing of the work of the party's Central Committee and state organs and the making of decisions based on the proposals of the broad public provide deep satisfaction to the people of Leningrad and all Soviet people.

The meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with heads of industrial associations and enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, production brigades and specialists and scientists and the thorough familiarity of General Secretary of our party's Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev with the affairs and life of the working people and population of the capital's Proletarskiy Rayon are a striking embodiment of this principle.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over fascism.

It is profoundly symbolic that precisely during these historic days top party and state figures of member countries of the Warsaw Pact met in the capital of Poland. The participants signed the Protocol on Extending the Operation of the Pact on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid concluded in Warsaw on 14 May 1955 for the next 20 years with a subsequent extension for another 10 years.

The speech of the head of the Soviet delegation Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev again emphasized with all definiteness the firm conviction that combined efforts can and must prevent war!

The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the resolve to follow undeviatingly and consistently a policy of peace and social progress evokes the unanimous approval of every Soviet individual and all people of good will.

In the time left until the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress, we shall have to carry out strenuous political, economic, organizational and ideological-theoretical work that will require thorough comprehension of the prevailing situation and the adoption of bold decisions and energetic action.

The achievements of our Motherland in all fields of society's life are great and undisputed. The Soviet Union possesses a powerful economy. We firmly occupy leading positions in the world in many aspects of the development of production, science and technology.

But the dynamism of life, it was noted at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, dictate the necessity of further changes and transformations. And first of all, a qualitative shift in the economy, reorganization of management and planning, upgrading of organization and discipline and a radical improvement of work style.

The Leningrad party organization fully supports the policy of the CPSU Central Committee on activating work relating to the introduction of progressive organizational structures of management and the need of further development of independence of enterprises, reduction of the number of approved plan indicators, improvement of economic stimulation of labor collectives, intensification of the orientation of the economic mechanism for acceleration of scientific and technical progress and improvement of the quality and reliability of manufactured products.

The entire political and organizational work of the detachment of 6,000 Leningrad communists is directed at realization of the prescriptions of the party's Central Committee and the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

I want to remind that the pregress commitments of the workers of Leningrad and the oblast provide for early completion of the plan of the current five-year period for growth of the volume of industrial production and the target for increasing labor productivity to be fulfilled in four and a half years.

The powerful atomic icebreaker ROSSIYA will have been added to the Arctic Fleet a year ahead of time. Sheet rolling mill "5000", the largest in the country, will become operational ahead of schedule by 7 November. The first in the world cryogenic generator with a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts is to be fabricated. Leningrad's power machine builders have begun making the complete equipment going into power units with a capacity of one million kilowatts for atomic electric power stations. The production of modern machine tools, control systems and electronic and electric technical devices and instruments is increasing at an advancing rate. The production of high quality consumer goods in high demand is growing.

The work results in the first months of the current year are convincing evidence that the big commitments undertaken by Leningraders are within the capability of labor collectives. The four-month plan for the rate of growth of production volume and labor productivity was fulfilled by Leningrad's and the oblast's industry. Additional products were sold in an amount in excess of 100 million rubles. Builders fulfilled basic indicators. Targets for production and sale to the state of livestock products were overfulfilled. Livestock productivity has grown.

At the same time, together with the positive developmental tendencies of the Leningrad economy as a whole, certain sectors of industry, a number of construction and transport organizations and trade show lags behind targets of the five-year plan. These defects and unfinished work were manifested particularly prominently in the first months of the current year. We, of course, cannot leave out of account the difficult conditions of the past winter. But let us be frank--the results of the work were largely due to lack

of organization, sometimes complacency and frequently lack of responsibility of some managers. We became convinced of this at a meeting of the CPSU Obkom's secretariat in a discussion of the work results of the economy's sectors in the first quarter.

As before the situation is difficult in regard to contractual discipline. The January-March plan for production sales, taking into consideration delivery commitments, was fulfilled only 97 percent. The state of affairs in transport continues to be worrisome. Many trade organizations are not operating in a stable manner.

It will be necessary for the planning commissions of the ispolkoms of Leningrad oblast and city soviets of people's deputies and the Statistical Administration of Leningrad Oblast and Leningrad to sharply increase monitoring the course of implementation of current plans, to systematically analyze the causes of occurrence of breakdowns and to submit at the proper time concrete and valid proposals for increasing production output while taking into account existing production capacities and labor and material resources.

An important factor of steady operation of all sectors of the economy is timely and qualitative deliveries of raw materials, fuels, component items, railroad cars and so forth. The Leningrad Main Administration of Material and Technical Supply should more energetically and determinedly solve questions of provision and full realization of capital allocated to enterprises, increase accountability for the fulfillment of contractual deliveries and adopt additional measures for shipment at scheduled times of small series and small batches of products.

All party and economic managers are under obligation to proceed in their work from the clear-cut directive of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: the 1985 plan must be fulfilled, moreover, without any correction. This is a most important political and economic task. Socialist competition and all organizational and ideological work should be aimed at its solution.

I would particularly like to bring out the first-priority tasks of agricultural workers. Strenuous work is now in progress for completing wintering in animal husbandry and carrying out spring sowing. The responsibility of the moment is that although fodder remains at sovkhoses on a slightly greater level than last year, in view of the protracted spring, the start of the pasturing period will clearly be moved almost two weeks. It is important in this situation not to lose one's head, to adopt additional measures for adding to the diet and there where necessary to reallocate fodder among the farms. The most important thing is to ensure effective utilization of literally every kilogram of forage.

The work should be so organized as to produce in the summer season no less than 40 percent of the annual volume of milk. And as provided by commitments--to ensure in the current year a milk yield of 3,550 kilograms from each cow. The cheap summer fodder should be maximally used for increasing the weight of cattle.

The time for carrying out the sowing campaign is being sharply curtailed. This requires of CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, party organizations, soviet and agricultural organs in the localities to carefully think out the sequence of operations, to be well prepared for any caprices of the weather and to ensure one and a half and two shift work on the part of mechanized detachments and links.

The question of questions is fodder. We need to so organize the work that each rayon, each farm not only surpasses last year's attained level but also fulfills the targets of the present year so that the oblast as a whole has no less than 22 quintals of fodder units per head of cattle.

The closest attention should be paid to readiness of equipment. We must no longer tolerate the fact that during peak periods of agricultural work a large amount of the machine park remains idle. At the same time, people's control organs revealed literally on the eve of the sowing, that, for example, on farms of Podporozhskoye Association (general director--V.A. Skorobogatov) 30 percent of the equipment, including cultivators, sowers and plows, is still in need of repair work. At Lensei'khokhimiya Association (chief--V.A. Pavlenko) only 76 percent of the tractors were ready for field work. But according to statistical reports, all soil-cultivating and sowing equipment in the oblast had been put on the ready line as of 1 January of the current year.

We shall call things by their proper names. This is nothing else but deceit and attempts to fool the state. Such disgraceful behavior, regardless of what sector of the economy it might be found in, needs to be made answerable with the full severity of the law and party accountability.

As you see, comrades, the current year did not start easily. Various reasons were responsible: both objective and subjective. The party obkom is applying all necessary measures for overcoming certain difficulties that have developed in certain sectors. Taking into account the worked out measures, we have full confidence that the directive five-year plan will be unconditionally fulfilled by Leningrad and the oblast, including agriculture. And this will be possible only with complete mobilization of the efforts of all labor collectives, first of all, their vanguard--the party organizations.

Comrades!

As the chief strategic factor for intensification of the national economy and best utilization of accumulated potential, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed as first priority the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress. There is simply no other way for us.

Our production efficiency does not meet modern requirements and is slow in growing. Metal, raw materials and fuel are being expended inefficiently and sometimes extravagantly. For a number of technical-economic parameters, the quality of certain types of our products is inferior to the best world standards. The party's Central Committee has set the task of overcoming as quickly as possibly technological lag behind the developed capitalist countries in the basic directions of development of production.

Last year, following a detailed discussion of these problems with the party aktiv, scientists, specialists, economic managers, leading workers and brigade leaders, a regional-sectorial program of the intensification of the Leningrad economy to 1990 was worked out under the supervision of the party obkom and is being successfully implemented following endorsement by the CPSU Central Committee. Full accomplishment of the measures outlined in it will ensure accelerated and large-scale introduction of the latest technological processes, means of automation and mechanization, flexible automated systems and progressive types of equipment with wide utilization of computing equipment.

On this basis, stable rates of economic growth will be secured, the level of manual labor will be sharply reduced, including in municipal services and the personal-service sphere, outlays on production have been reduced and a significant quantity of all kinds of resources has been saved. A special place in the program is taken up with questions relating to raising quality, reliability and product life. Quality, and quality once again--is our slogan for today.

The technical-economic bases of the unified General Plan of Development of Leningrad and the Oblast for the 20-Year Period worked out for the first time will provide the possibility of still greater expansion of the interrelation of all sectors of Leningrad's economy and of raising the practical effectiveness of measures of the Intensification-90 Program.

At the same time, accomplishment of the program revealed a number of problems without whose solution high production efficiency is unattainable. They include in particular--the necessity of further deepening of the regional sectorial and intersectorial specialization of industry.

A high economic effect from this was attained back in the process of creation and development of the first associations--through simplification of the management structure, elimination of duplication of services and intrafirm specialization. The next step was uniting science with production. At scientific-production associations, it was possible to raise the responsibility of scientists and specialists for end results, to sharply curtail the cycle "research--development--application" and to raise technical level, quality and reliability of products.

In 20 years, for example, the Leningrad Optical Instrument Association imeni V.I. Leninn increased production volume ninefold and the number of workers by only 17 percent. At Svetlana Association, production volume has grown sixteenfold and the number of workers--only 38 percent.

But some sectors have not advanced further along the route of improvement of management, deepening of specialization and concentration of production. As a result, for example, many Leningrad associations of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry came to a halt in their qualitative development. The management structure and production organization at the associations Vpered (general director--A.G.

Tsarev and party committee secretary--B.A. Mikheyev), Elektrokeramika (general director--S.V. Kovalenko, party-buro secretary--L.V. Gnedina) and many others do not meet the requirements of the day and existing possibilities. The party obkom demands completion of this work in the shortest possible time and not just formally but on the basis of existing positive experience.

Thus far we have few planning institutes, all kinds of buros, offices and affiliates. As a rule, their production is of low quality and elaborated themes are insignificant with minimal economic effect. We have spoken of this more than once, but evidently city and rayon party committees lack determination and boldness in the solution of this problem. It would be right to assign to the Economic Department together with sectorial departments of the CPSU Obkom the preparation by 1 July of this year of a proposal for additional creation and development of production and scientific-production associations, with the inclusion in their makeup of sectorial scientific-research and planning-technological institutes and organizations.

As usual, many machine-building enterprises in Leningrad and the oblast duplicate production of castings, stampings, welded metal components, metal products, standardized tools, packing, parts made from plastic and other such products. On the whole, the production of products for general machine-building application at specialized production operations amounts in our case to only 40 percent, fabrication of special tools and technological equipment--to about 15 percent and spare parts for repair of equipment--to less than 10 percent. At Leningrad enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, 18 enterprises are engaged in the production of castings. At the same time, less than 5 percent of the total volume in the amount of 200,000 tons falls to the lot of 14 of them. Thirteen enterprises of these ministries are engaged in the production of welded machine-building metal components. Nine of them produce about 16 percent of the volume. Proper order does not exist in planning the delivery of these products.

At the same time, there is every possibility for the elimination of these defects, moreover in short order. Practically every machine-building ministry has several of its enterprises in Leningrad and the oblast. Working on the Intensification-90 Program, we came to the conclusion that broad perspectives are being opened for successful carrying out of technological specialization and on this basis of specially effective use of flexible automated production operations and rotor lines.

In other words, it is possible to sharply boost labor productivity through concentration of manufacture of similar products and the creation of central production operations of means of mechanization, technological equipment and packing, repair services and warehouse bases. Through wide introduction of group technology, it is possible to better use modern high-production equipment, that is, to load more fully existing production capacities, including to sharply reduce expenditures on the development and operation of preparatory and auxiliary production operations and to reduce the volume of cross hauls on transport. (Incidentally, all ministries actively

participating in the accomplishment of the Intensification-90 Program support these proposals in their entirety).

As shown by calculations of economists, the accomplishment of only the first stage of regional and sectorial technological specialization by Leningrad's industry with simultaneous carrying out of certification of workplaces provides the possibility of releasing already in the 12th Five-Year Plan and more efficiently utilizing more than 140,000 square meters of production area and a large quantity of equipment, reducing the number of personnel by 10,000 persons and additionally obtaining an annual economic effect of about 200 million rubles.

The city and oblast planning commissions and the Leningrad Main Regional Administration of Gosstab USSR should engage in energetic work with ministries and departments on improving intersectorial and sectorial ties and cooperative deliveries and shipments. The sequence of implementation of intersectorial and intrasectorial specialization has to be determined. The necessary limits of contracting work have been specified. In a word, a clear-cut plan of operations has been compiled. It is natural that this work should be carried out under the constant control of city and rayon party committees.

Questions of technological specialization, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, raising of production quality and as a whole the entire range of economic problems, it was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, are based in the final analysis on the necessity of a serious improvement of management and the economic mechanism as a whole.

The decree of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee adopted on the results of the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee provides concrete instructions for respective organizations and departments on the accomplishment of all the raised questions in a short period of time.

In particular, reference is made to further boosting the economic independence of associations and enterprises, granting additional rights and opportunities to labor collectives in carrying out reequipment and modernization of production, improving the organization of material and technical supply, expanding the rights of local organs and so on. It is essential that measures for improvement of the economic mechanism are carried out more quickly and encompass all parts of the economy from top to bottom, especially since many problems in the course of the conducted economic experiments have been sufficiently thoroughly worked out, ways of their solution verified in practice and can be used everywhere today.

Take, for example, questions of improvement of planning. Well-known decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have provided us with broad rights and possibilities for qualitative elaboration of plans of comprehensive economic and social development at all levels. However, many economic organs in their practical work continue to operate as of old without taking into account arising problems in the development of the region's economy. Hence you have disproportions, lack of balance in plans and attempts to "dislodge" big resources but to produce less production. The party obkom

will carry out an even more decisive struggle against such a consumerist approach.

Or another question--boosting the role of engineers in speeding up the rate of scientific and technical progress. We have found an effective instrument in enhancing the prestige and improving the incentives of engineering work. We have reference to the effectiveness of experience introduced at a number of enterprises on increasing the remuneration of this category of personnel. The experience actually exists, and it is not bad. But it is still being disseminated unforgivably slowly.

A number of CPSU gorkoms and raykoms are probably not involved in this important endeavor. I think that it will be necessary to incorporate in the decree of our plenum an instruction for all party committees to ensure maximum transition in the current year to the new principle of remuneration of labor for designers and technologists in all sectors of the economy. It would be useful to also include foremen in this experiment. The foreman is a central figure in management of the production process and we need in every possible way to enhance his role and authority and to provide for him the possibility of making wider use of his rights and organizational abilities for improvement of workplaces, management of brigades, improvement of quality of production and introduction of necessary order and discipline in the sector.

The question of eliminating formalism in the introduction of the brigade contract is an acute one. Behind the big figures of involvement of workers in collective forms there is frequently concealed an inability to concretely organize work and to determine correct principles of pay according to labor, which significantly retards the development of cost-accounting relationships in basic production links.

This is particularly characteristic of construction and agricultural organizations. Almost four months have passed since the All-Union Seminar at which the experience of leading associations of the oblast's sovkhozes was studied. And while in Tosnenskiy and Gatchinskiy rayons, they are truly interested in the spread of the brigade contract and are achieving a big economic effect, in several other rayons--Vyborgskiy, Lodeynopolskiy and Slantsevskiy rayons, the movement, figuratively speaking, has come to a stop in this direction.

Such a situation is directly due to the fact that up to now the RAPO have not been working full force. It should be said outright--the Oblast Agroindustrial Association has been unable up to now to assume full responsibility for implementation of qualitative management, planning and financing of the agrocomplex as a single whole. Here duplication, parallelism and imperfection have far from been eliminated. This gives rise to a large paper flow of issued instructions and asked for information. This happens because the land still lacks a single manager which undoubtedly must be the RAPO.

We know that the basis of intensification of the economy is modernization, reequipment and expansion of existing enterprises, including those putting out

products of intersectorial use. In the 12th Five-Year Plan, 80 percent of capital investment will be allotted for these purposes.

This is because the question of growth of capacities of construction organizations remains acute, especially those under ministries of the nonconstruction type, which as a rule have to do this work. Especially because of the fact that under conditions where it is necessary to increase the volume of production output without halting production it is difficult to ensure effectiveness of the load of involved contracting construction organizations.

The party obkom has come out with a proposal for central organs on creating amalgamated construction and installation organizations functioning according to the regional-sectorial principle. Today every enterprise of the sector has its own construction shops. They need to be united into single ones and to carry out that specialization which we are talking about. This in our view provides the possibility of uniting capital and resources allocated by ministries for the reequipment of their agency and in a planned manner to carry out their modernization regardless of the limits set for contracting work. At the same time, capacities are being released of specialized contracting organizations engaged today in the modernization of existing production facilities which can be used for integrated construction, increase of scale, improvement of quality and acceleration of construction of housing and other facilities of the social and personal-service type.

Of course, comrades, we cannot speak of any rational management or growth of the economy if we do not introduce--in the shortest possible time at that--the necessary order in the safe and proper use of all physical assets and if we do not intensify the struggle against waste and losses.

Here are some facts. According to statistical data, 10-12 percent of our installed equipment is not functioning. The amount of uninstalled equipment, including imported equipment, is constantly growing. In Nevskiy Rayon, for example, such equipment was to be found in an amount of 56 million rubles, and only one-third of it was installed.

Furthermore, checks by Stroybank USSR have disclosed cases of conclusion of contracts by enterprises for the delivery of obviously unnecessary equipment not specified by plans. In 1984 alone, such cases were established at 64 new construction projects.

The facts, we can say point blank, are disgusting. Modern equipment, providing a high level of technology, must be installed, adjusted and made operative without delay, as they say, forthwith.

The acuteness of the situation is aggravated by today's state of fixed capital. In Leningrad, for example, 63 percent of metalshaping equipment is more than 10 years old. The state of affairs is particularly unfavorable in this regard at the associations Elektrosila, Petrodvorets Clock Plant and the Machine-tool Building imeni Ya.M. Sverdlov.

We cannot and must not buy old, low-production capital which would pull us back technically. It is clear to everyone that maintenance and servicing costs are higher than the yield from them. Another tendency is also operating negatively--the advancing rate of renewal of buildings and structures compared to replacement of equipment and machinery.

Freezing of physical assets and delays in growth of capacities occur to some extent because of serious defects in the operation of construction organizations. Many facilities take years to build. In the four years of the present five-year plan, the plan for startup of production capital was not completely fulfilled. This means a shortfall of production amounting to hundreds of millions of rubles.

The elaboration of a regional scheme of improving planning, management and organization of capital construction is now at the completion stage. It is meant to ensure a significant rise in the rate of construction of production and social facilities and housing. But even the most perfect scheme cannot provide expected yield where strict order is not introduced into planning, financing and timely provision of planning estimates and equipment for construction projects.

This is a manifestly chronic disease. It is time to put an end to the worthless practice where the client blames the contractor and vice versa. Such tactics lead only to irresponsibility.

The party committees and bureaus of construction organizations and clients and city and rayon party committees must without delay rectify the existing situation, to make procrastinators strictly answerable, to stimulate the operation of temporary party groups at priority projects and to organize effective socialist competition on the principle of the workers' relay.

This is not the first time that we speak of the fact that the basic startup of facilities of the production type and of housing as well is planned for the fourth quarter, more precisely for December and calculated for subsequent elimination of unfinished work. For this reason, since the beginning of the current year, construction has only been completed of one school and one children's preschool institution. The startup of fixed capital in agriculture amounted to only 6 percent of the annual target.

Unevenness is the chief reason for the low quality of turned-over facilities. The dairy plant in Volkhov was accepted for operation in 1984 with a large amount of unfinished work. The contractor was Trust No 34 of Glavzapstroy Main Administration (chief--V.M. Saburov, party-committee secretary Yu.A. Pavlov). As a result, the new enterprise is producing half as many products as specified by the project.

Many complaints have been made concerning the quality of houses turned over for operation by Trust No 101 (chief--V.I. Gorin, party-committee secretary--A.B. Ivanov) and by Trust No 105 of Glavleningradstroy Main Administration (chief--S.G. Golovan, party-committee secretary--G.P. Vasilyev). Because of the low quality of construction and installation work, expenditures were large for the elimination of unfinished and defective work in the dwellings. Thus,

last year at House Construction Combines Nos 2, 3 and 5, they amounted to 1,600,000 rubles.

It is necessary to remember that here we have not only large material but also moral losses. When a newly moved in person sees uneven walls, floors and sloppily glued wallpaper and sanitary and technical equipment installed in haphazard fashion, the joy of obtaining an accommodation is replaced by valid indignation. The ispolkoms of Leningrad Soviet and the Oblast Soviet decisively need to put a stop to such practice.

A radical change is required in regard to physical assets. Each year because of carelessness in shipments, storage and expenditures, large quantities of cement, coal, mineral fertilizers, timber and food products are lost. We cannot tolerate a situation where we are confronted with instances of a careless and sometimes of a simply criminal attitude toward what has been created by human labor. The disclosed errors from outright losses of commodity stocks annually amount to 3-4 million rubles. We have a right to require of party, soviet and economic organs establishment of order. The position of the militia, the procuracy, people's courts and people's-control organs in these questions must be active and aggressive.

Questions of bolstering the material and technical base for storage and processing of field and livestock farm products are closely linked to these tasks.

I must say that we still have much to do in this sector. Three years ago, the party obkom buro adopted a decree in which concrete measures were outlined for speeding up the accomplishment of the sectorial complex program of automation and mechanization of fruit and vegetable farming. The construction of complexes for commercial processing of potatoes and root crops and of three dormitories was specified for the purpose of assembling a permanent contingent of base personnel, improving the conditions of their work and finally curtailing the number of people diverted from basic production.

Sufficient time has passed. But the level of mechanization at bases for all practical purposes has not grown. Nor has the number of personnel allocated for sorting and packing products been reduced, and the dormitories have not been built. This and other cases of the same kind need to be given principled assessments and the necessary steps have to be taken for their extirpation. People can no longer tolerate that because of someone's negligence they are obliged to engage in work that is not their own. The direct responsibility for nonfulfillment of designated measures is borne by the ispolkoms of the Oblast Soviet and the Leningrad Soviet and the Glavlenplodoovoshchprom Main Administration. Party gorkoms and raykoms should strictly make answerable the heads of those industrial enterprises, planning and design organizations which did not adhere to the time periods of work relating to mechanization and automation of labor at vegetable depots.

A great deal has to be done in regard to fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for manufactured goods and services. The results of last year and particularly the beginning of the current year attest to the fact that a number of party committees have not launched the necessary

organizational work for significant increase of the output of high-quality consumer goods. Each fifth enterprise of the city and oblast failed to reach planned indicators or reduced the production volume of goods for the population.

Sectorial departments of the obkom, the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom and party gorkoms and raykoms need to make a detailed investigation of cases of nonfulfillment of set targets for production of goods of cultural, personal-service and household designation so that trade receives the necessary products. At the same time a lot of work needs to be done for the accomplishment of the Complex Program of Development of Production of Consumer Goods and the Service Sphere.

Understandably, one cannot count on success in solving economic, social and ideological problems without precise coordination of operations and constant, strict control. But control cannot be reduced to numerous large commissions and conferences. At the same time, it is necessary to establish the requisite order in carrying out checks for the purpose of eliminating occurring cases where one and the same organizations for one reason or another are repeatedly checked by various commissions. Last year, for example, Krasnyy Treugol'nik Association was checked more than 200 (!) times. This yielded nothing but frazzled nerves and keeping people from their work. The results of operational activity did not improve but, on the contrary, deteriorated. The oblast people's control committee needs to systematically improve the coordination of monitoring and verifying activities in the region.

In accordance with the instructions of the party's Central Committee and the directives of the March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, principal directions were outlined at the Party Obkom for improving work with personnel. Now it is necessary to see to it that the adopted decisions become the norm of everyday life for every party organization--from the party group to the CPSU Oblast Committee. The point of the set task is extremely clear: everyone must do his work, conscientiously fulfill his immediate responsibilities and work with full yield.

Measures for dealing with drunkenness and alcoholism specified by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee have received tremendous support from workers.

In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, at the present time offenses of managers, regardless of rank, are considered at primary party organizations, which makes it possible to significantly raise the discipline and responsibility of personnel for an entrusted sector of work.

The chief task--acceleration of social and economic development--is closely linked to political educational and ideological work of party organizations. I shall single out two of the many problems facing our ideological aktiv, the mass information media and propaganda.

The first of these pertains to intensifying the dissemination of the decisions of the March and April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenums and searches for new striking forms of elucidating the work of the party and the people,

convincing demonstration of the advantages of the Soviet way of life and irreconcilable struggle against any attempts of bourgeois ideologues to discredit our socialist system.

The second problem is directly connected to this--all-out bolstering of political vigilance in every sector, in every labor collective and in every cell of our society. Each one of us knows through his own experience that the acuteness of this problem is not decreasing. At the same time, the party obkom is receiving data on the fact that here and there are to be found as before manifestations of irresponsibility, indifference and a condescending attitude toward attempts at spiteful rumors and absurd conjectures. It is especially intolerable when this unseemly role is assumed by people lecturing in the name of the RSFSR Znaniye Society and in a number of cases within the system of party education.

We need to be very careful in the selection of those whom we entrust the responsible right of carrying the party's word to the masses, particularly the young, the rising generation. Randomness here can result in large moral and political losses.

The task brought up at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of providing reports and elections to the party in a businesslike and creative setting, in an atmosphere of critical analysis of what has been accomplished with involvement of a maximum number of rank-and-file communists in a discussion of outstanding problems must be at the basis of work of the Leningrad party organization. This undoubtedly will bring a new influx of activity of party members and contribute to the continued establishment of Leninist norms of party life.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum specified the times for holding reports and elections. Meetings at primary party organizations will be held by December of the present year. Rayon and city party conferences will be held in November-December. On 20 December, it is planned to hold a conference of the Leningrad CPSU City Organization and on 24 January 1986 a conference will be held of the Leningrad CPSU Oblast Organization.

We need to deeply and thoroughly examine the work done in fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and to discuss in detail questions of party supervision of economic and cultural construction and the state of party organizational and ideological work. The duty of party committees is to display maximum care that the meetings of the primary organizations are conducted in a businesslike manner. The keynote that must permeate the whole reporting and election campaign needs to be creative labor, unity of word and deed, making demands on oneself and one's comrades and concern for improving the work of every labor collective.

An important task of the reporting and election campaign is further strengthening of party supervision of soviets, trade unions, the komsomol and other units of our political systems as well as the entire work relating to the development of Soviet democracy.

Comrades!

We have entered the responsible period of completing five-year targets and the launched preparations for the 27th party congress. During the 12th Five-Year Plan we shall have to solve even more difficult tasks, requiring a qualitatively new level of organizational, political and economic work. We have already felt this in starting on the accomplishment of the regional sectorial Intesification-90 Program. All miscalculations and lapses in our work, which we have discussed, and which reduce end results today will inflict much damage on our economy in the next five-year period. For this reason everything that we do today should be examined without fail through the prism of the tasks of the next five-year plan.

The need of establishing order and organization and a strict regime of economy is dictated by the difficult international situation and by the intrigues of the enemy. Leningraders, like all Soviet people, firmly declare: "We shall work strenuously and selflessly as is required by our Motherland!"

This is precisely how they worked in a shock manner yesterday at the All-Union Communist Subbotnik dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Great Victory--with a feeling of deep involvement in the outstanding achievement of the Soviet people. Four million Leningraders--workers of industry, agriculture, construction, transport and other sectors, participating in the all-people's work effort of Remembrance, produced manufactured and agricultural products in an amount of more than 46 million rubles and transferred to the five-year plan fund--11 million rubles. As we know these funds will go for the construction of hospitals and infirmaries for war and labor veterans, improvement of their medical and personal services and improvement of places of battle glory. The Communist Subbotnik became a grandiose labor memorial to those who at the front and the home front forged Great Victory and those who gave their lives for the happiness of present and future generations.

In commemorating the Day of Victory with new successes in labor, the workers of Leningrad and the oblast together with the whole country, acted with decision to accelerate our ongoing progress along the road of creation and to increase their contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of the Fatherland.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Leningrad party organization and the workers of the city and the oblast, guided by the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, will do everything possible to successfully complete the current five-year plan and to worthily greet the 27th party congress.

7697

CSO: 1800/340

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ZAYKOV SPEECH ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 85 p 4

[Speech of First Secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom L.N. Zaykov at triumphal meeting dedicated to 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War: "The Unfading Light of Victory"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Friends!

Revered foreign guests!

People of whom Leningrad and our oblast are rightfully proud have gathered here in this hall. Here are front-line soldiers who went through the fire of the Great Patriotic War. Here are former partisans and underground workers who have looked death in the face more than once. Here are workers of the home front who, not sparing of their energies, brought closer the Day of Victory. Next to veterans of the war and labor are those who took the torch from their elders and are worthily carrying out their duty to the Motherland today--the warriors of the eighties, leaders of production, scientists, representatives of the creative intelligentsia and our glorious youth.

And memory again returns us back into the past.

Forty years ago, on 9 May 1945, the long-awaited news resounded from the capital of our Motherland, Moscow, throughout the entire world: "The great Day of Victory over Germany has arrived. Fascist Germany, put on her knees by the Red Army and the forces of our allies, admitted defeat and declared unconditional surrender."

Many of those who are present in this hall remember that unforgettable day. In large and small cities, rural centers and villages--from region to region of our boundless Fatherland--the people have honored the valiant Armed Forces and the Leninist Communist Party, the organizer and inspirer of all our victories. The whole country rejoiced, the people from great to little rejoiced, the people, fighting for the honor, freedom and independence of their Motherland and the gains of October.

In the Kremlin at a triumphal meeting of representatives of the capital's workers and fighting men of the Moscow garrison, the address of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized the worldwide historical importance of the victory over fascism for the destinies of present and future generations.

The victory won in the Great Patriotic War was not simply a victory of one army over another. The red banner hoisted by Soviet soldiers over the Reichstag became the symbol of the victory of socialism over the most cruel handiwork of imperialism--fascism. Reason triumphed over obscurantism, socialist civilization--over barbarism, the forces of revolutionary renewal--over the forces of world reaction and the ideology of proletarian internationalism--over the delirious ideas of racism and chauvinism.

Our victory in the most brutal of wars convincingly demonstrated to the whole world the indestructibility of the Soviet state created by the great Lenin, the power of socialist economy, the life-asserting force of Marxist-Leninist ideas and the monolithic friendship of fraternal peoples.

The results of the Great Patriotic war are a harsh lesson for all those who today attempt to preach militant anticommunism, force and militarism. This lesson is extremely simple and instructive: in the world there has not been, is not and never will be such forces as could defeat our social and state order, our great Fatherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

In the years of struggle with the enemy, the political and organizational role of the Communist Party was disclosed in all its fullness. On its call, the entire country rose for deadly combat with its sworn enemy.

The party of Lenin has been a truly fighting party. Almost 60 percent of its membership was in the Armed Forces. Just in the first half year of the war more than a million party members were sent to the army and the fleet. Bolsheviks constituted the backbone of partisan detachments, headed the underground struggle with the invaders and roused the people to fight for bread, metal and for fuel and raw materials.

"Communists, onward!"--this battle cry became the norm of party life both at the front and in the rear. In the most difficult moments, communists served as examples of steadfastness and valor. Three million communists died the death of the brave in fields of battle. Their place has been taken by new millions of patriots. Of the 11,000 fighting men awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union in the years of the war, almost three-fourths were communists.

The Party, its Central Committee and the State Committee of Defense headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) I. V. Stalin did tremendous work in reorganizing the economy to a war footing, strengthening the army and the rear and mobilizing all the energies of the country for the rout of the German fascist invaders.

The fiery appeal "Our cause is just, the enemy will be defeated, victory will be ours!" inspired fighting men, partisans and workers on the home front to achievement.

The Great Patriotic War lasted 1,418 long fiery days and nights. We paid a dear price for Victory. More than 20 million Soviet people died in the flames of the most horrible war of all that mankind has known. The bitter taste of our losses cannot be measured.

But no one will forget, and nothing has been forgotten!

Our memory is sacred. And today on this bright May day of the fortieth spring of Victory, we shall bow our heads before the glorious memory of the sons and daughters of the Fatherland who fell on the fields of battle in the name of a life for future generations.

I ask, comrades, to honor their memory with a minute of silence.

Comrades!

Four postwar decades have passed. New generations have come into existence knowing of war only through books, films and the stories of elders. But the connection of the times cannot be dissolved. In the noble memory of the Soviet people and all mankind, the courage and steadfastness, fearlessness and strength of spirit of a victorious people will always be retained.

In our memory, the achievement of the defenders of Moscow and Leningrad and of the heroes of Stalingrad and Sevastopol, Odessa and Tula, Murmansk and Smolensk will be retained forever. We shall never forget those who took part in the first uneven battle at the walls of Brest's fortress. We shall not forget the outstanding victories won by the Red Army at the Kursk arc and on the fields of the Ukraine and Belorussia. We shall always be proud of the fighting men who liberated Warsaw, Belgrade and Prague and who in the fighting took Vienna and Budapest. The grandiose battle for Berlin has become part of history. We shall be proud of all who made their way on the roads of Europe for the sake of the freedom of its peoples.

And we shall never forget the names of the creators of those brilliant operations--the remarkable Soviet field commanders educated by our party.

The fighting men of all kinds of troops--infantrymen, artillerymen, tankmen, pilots, communications people, engineers and seamen--covered themselves with everlasting glory.

The ground burned under the feet of the invaders. They did not have a single day of respite from the blows of the fearless partisans and underground workers.

Home-front workers--workers and kolkhoz farmers, scientists, engineers and employees achieved an unparalleled feat--they, underfed and short on sleep, worked without days off and for days at a time remained at their lathes. They

did everything possible and sometimes it seemed the impossible as well--for the front and for Victory.

Permit me comrades, in the name of the Leningrad party organization, to warmly and cordially congratulate on this celebration the veterans of war and labor and all those who fought on the fronts and in partisan detachments and those who forged the weapon of victory in the rear! Accept, dear comrades, the most sincere wishes for good health, happiness and well-being from the depths of the soul for yourselves and for your families and close ones!

Comrades!

The defense of the city of Lenin has become one of the bright and heroic pages of the war. In the plans of the fascist command, its seizure was assigned a special place. The reason for this was the historical and spiritual significance of Leningrad for Soviet people as a symbol of the Revolution and cradle of Great October, the developed economy and high scientific and cultural potential of the city. It seemed to the Hitlerites that they would be able to doom our city to die and to wipe it off the face of the earth with pitiless bombings and artillery fire. It did not turn out that way!

Accomplishment of the plans of the enemy was not permitted by the Soviet people nor was it permitted by the people of Leningrad. The city of Lenin, the city of three revolutions, the advanced post of socialism on the banks of the Neva, withstood. It withstood and vanquished!

The party's Central Committee and the Headquarters of the Supreme Chief Command all the time kept under control the state of affairs on the Leningrad Front. The soul of the city's defense was the Leningrad party organization which headed the entire political, military and economic life of Leningrad and the oblast. Relying on the glorious revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions, experienced and hardened cadres, it fused into one the front and the rear. Eighty-seven thousand Leningrad communists and more than 280,000 komsomols in the years of the war joined the ranks of the Red Army and the Navy.

As in the days of October, the headquarters of the city's defense was in Smolnyy throughout the entire war. Direction of the troops in the battle for Leningrad was carried out by the remarkable Soviet commanders Marshals of the Soviet Union K.Ye. Voroshilov, G.K. Zhukov, L.A. Govorov and K.A. Meretskov.

Every Leningrader found his place in the battle with the enemy. The city's defenders--soldiers, workers, scientists and school children--stood to the death. The fascists were powerless to break their will or extinguish in them belief in victory. People of a special cast, tempered in the crucible of revolution, fought for Leningrad.

The battle was on a vast front--from the Baltic to Karelia, at distant and close approaches to the city. The Luzhskiy line, the Oranienbaum bridgehead, the Neva Aerodrome, the Khanko Peninsula, Sinyavino, Ropsha, Krasnoye Selo, Pulkovo, Volkhov, Lodeynoye Pole and Tikhvin--these places were transformed into an arena of brutal fighting for our beloved city.

The regiments and units of the Red Army and Baltic sailors and pilots covered themselves with everlasting glory. Their determined resistance would not permit the enemy's boot to step on the sacred streets of our city.

The steadfastness and courage of the divisions of the People's Home Guard and NKVD units, extermination battalions [istrebitel'nyye batal'ony] and workers detachments have entered history forever. The fighters of the First Kirov, the Second Moscow, the Third Frunze, the First, Second and Third Guards and the Fifth division of the People's Home Guard. The glory of the legendary Izhorsk Battalion spread throughout the entire Leningrad front.

More than 300,000 persons were in the ranks of formations of local antiaircraft defense and housing self-defense groups.

MPVO [local antiaircraft defense]. These four letters symbolized in the days of the blockade contempt of death and an invincible will to win. The enemy hurled at the besieged city 107,000 demolition and incendiary bombs and 140,000 shells. With exceptional heroism, local antiaircraft defense fighters and fire-fighting units struggled with the fires, pulled down obstructions and rescued people from under the rubble of buildings. Thanks to their heroism neither intensive enemy bombardments nor shelling were able to put out of commission the city's vitally important centers.

Unable to take Leningrad right away, the fascists decided to throttle it with starvation. The fact is that aside from women and old men, about 400,000 children were left in the ring. They had to be fed, but there was nothing to feed them with. Food stocks rapidly diminished and finally the day arrived when the issue of bread by cards was reduced to 124 grams. For a whole month this weightless piece, which could really not be called bread, constituted the daily ration of the majority of Leningraders.

The children of blockaded Leningrad! How can one measure the greatness of their achievement and the severity of the suffering. In place of fathers and older brothers who had gone to the front, adolescents took over the machine tools. They fulfilled norms of adults, assembled tanks, weapons and shells. In '43, they were given medals and only in '45, passports!

Fragile women's shoulders assumed tremendous labor. They worked everywhere: in the trenches, foundry shops, hospitals. Women's hands built hundreds of kilometers of antitank ditches and constructed thousands of firing points. Tens of thousands of the glorious daughters of Leningrad prepared munitions for the Red Army. Young women fearlessly stood guard on the roofs of buildings and like mothers looked after the sick and wounded. About 8,000 Leningrad women worked in komsomol public detachments, which saved the lives of many, many thousands of our people. Even after lifting of the blockade, the burdens of the war did not end for the women of Leningrad: they brought in timber, procured firewood and peat and operated locomotives and trucks. Why there actually was no work that was not performed by their golden hands. A deep bow to you, Leningrad-blockade women!

These days it would be difficult to determine where the field of battle ended and the rear began. The entire city became the front. The Kirov, Izhorsk, Baltic, Bolshevik and Elektrosila plants, like many others, were in the very front line.

The city besieged by the enemy became the chief base of the troops defending it, their basic arsenal. The Kirov Plant produced and repaired tanks. Metallicheskii Plant developed the production of more than 20 new kinds of armaments and munitions. The Shipbuilding Plant imeni A.A. Zhdanov built new ships and repaired those damaged in fighting. Enterprises that had been producing exclusively peace-time products were converted to the production of war materiel. A macaroni factory was making artillery powder, Krasnaya Bavariya Plant--aircraft bombs and a music-instrument factory--grenades.

And this was not just for the city's defenders. At the height of the battle for Moscow, Leningraders sent to the capital more than a thousand regiment artillery guns and mine throwers. And by September of 1942, the city's industry developed the production of almost all kinds of war materiel.

Altogether during the time of the blockade, Leningraders fabricated and repair more than 2,000 tanks, 1,500 aircraft and produced 4,500 artillery weapons, 12,000 mine throwers, 225,000 automatic weapons and about 10 million shells and mines.

Leningrad's contribution to bolstering the military industrial potential of the eastern regions of the country was substantial. Ninety-two of the largest enterprises were moved from the city to the east. On the decision of the State Committee of Defense, there was formed in the People's Commissariat of Defense a combine for the production of the heavy KV tanks. The famed Chelyabinsk Tankograd came to include the Kirov Plant, tank shops of Izhorsk Plant and certain Ural heavy machine-building enterprises located at Ural Heavy Machine-Building Plant imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.

As you know, the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarded military orders of the Patriotic War I Class to enterprises of the country for services in support of the Soviet Army and Navy during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Among them were a number of Leningrad enterprises. They included the associations Kirovskiy Zavod, Izhorskiy Zavod and Admiralteyskoye, the Lenenergo Administration, the Kushelevskiy Bakery and others.

Permit me, comrades, to cordially congratulate the collectives that have received high state awards and to wish their workers new accomplishments for the glory of the Motherland.

Neither hunger nor bombardment succeeded in stopping the pulse of Leningrad's scientific thought. Scientists together with workers of enterprises conducted a number of essentially important investigations. They created new types of weapons and ammunition. Outstanding discoveries were made in medicine, which saved the lives of thousands of fighting men.

The fiery words of Leningrad writers and poets and the work of composers, musicians, artists and painters called for victory over the enemy. Throughout

the entire 900 days of the blockade newspapers continued to come out. Everyday the voice of the city of Lenin could be heard over the radio. And like the beat of the hearts of its heroic defenders, Leningrad's metronome beat over the radio. From the studio of the House of Radio, the country heard during the first autumn of the blockade the oath of the defenders of Neva's stronghold: "We Leningraders will fight with the sworn enemy so that our children will be able to be proud of the deeds of their fathers. We shall crush, smash and destroy the Hitlerite gang!"

Cut off from Bolshaya Zemlya, Leningrad was connected with the country, the multinational Soviet Motherland, by means of thousands of threads. The city's defense became an all-people's affair. Through the fields of Ladoga piled high with snowdrifts, a route was cut and called the people's lifeline. On this route, drivers, road builders, stevedores, controllers and repairmen fought day and night for the life of Leningraders. Death kept watch along each meter of this narrow strip of ice. The brutality of the fascists, it seemed, knew no limit.

Crossing by water on the lake required no less courage. The enemy violently bombed vessels, shot at them from the air with cannon and machine guns. In the provision of a reliable tie between Leningrad and Bolshaya Zemlya, an important role was played by seamen of the Ladoga Naval Flotilla and the rivermen of the Northwest Steamship Line.

Along the lifeline to Leningrad, there was a continuous flow of foodstuffs, fuel, armaments and ammunition. Children, women and old men were evacuated by way of it. On the eastern shore of Ladoga, therapeutic feeding was set up for sick people. In the winter of 1941-1942 and the summer of '42 about a million Leningraders were evacuated into the depths of the country.

In the middle of the second winter of the war, the troops of the Leningrad and Volkhov fronts broke Leningrad's blockade. Here is what is said about the famous Iskra operation in "History of World War II": "The breaking of the enemy's blockade demonstrated the growing military science of the Red Army. For the first time in the history of modern war, our troops with blows from besieged Leningrad and from outside inflicted a crushing defeat on the enemy that had blockaded this most large city for an extended period of time."

On the morning of 7 February 1943, the first train with foodstuffs and munitions arrived on the just-laid railroad line to the city.

Laboring Moscow was sending to Leningrad machine tools and motor vehicles. The miners of Kuzbas, Pechora and Karaganda sent anthracite coal, Ural workers--metal and equipment, petroleum workers of Tataria--fuel, kolkhoz farmers of the Volga region and Siberia--grain, butter and meat.

Glowing greetings were sent to Leningraders from different parts of the country. "Glorious defenders of Leningrad!" wrote the people of Stalingrad, "In the days of severe and heavy fighting for our beloved Stalingrad, we greet you! The stronger that Leningrad stands on the Neva, the more firm the defense of Stalingrad on the Volga!"

Our noble memory will always retain the names of the sons and daughters of all the fraternal union republics who gave their lives in the fighting for the city of Lenin. We are infinitely grateful to those thousands upon thousands of families at Alma-Ata and Tashkent, Barnaul and Yaroslavl, Gorkiy and Kuybyshev, Chelyabinsk and Ufa and tens of other oblasts that received and warmed Leningraders weakened from hunger and cold that had been removed from the blockade.

Deep devotion to the party, the socialist Fatherland and the ability to undergo extreme deprivations for the sake of achieving victory were displayed by partisans and underground workers operating on the temporarily occupied territory of Leningrad Oblast. A partisan army of many thousands, made up of 13 brigades, heroically fought in the enemy's rear.

The older inhabitants of Leningrad remember, of course, how in the spring of 1942 the besieged city greeted the partisan wagon train with foodstuffs. The newspaper PRAVDA then wrote:

The moving picture will always remain in the memory of those 200 horse-drawn carts that transported over back roads with the greatest of danger for the lives of the drivers, unknown kolkhoz farmers' foodstuffs for their brothers in Leningrad."

This aid was modest. But it would be difficult to overestimate the deep meaning of what the partisans had done.

The city lived, fought and built up its strength for the decisive hour. And this hour of reckoning of Leningraders with the enemy struck!

In the middle of January 1944, the Second Main Attack Army and the 42nd Army of the Leningrad front undertook a decisive offensive.

As a result of a talented operation worked out and brilliantly executed by the Red Army, the vaunted Northern Rampart of the enemy collapsed. In the course of a month and a half of fighting on Leningrad soil, 26 divisions of the enemy were routed. Of these, three were completely destroyed! The Supreme High Command announced its gratitude to all the troops which carried out the breakthrough, encirclement and destruction of the enemy. Tens of units and formations were conferred the honorary title of Leningrad. On the eve of 27 January a triumphant salute from 324 cannon thundered over the still blacked out city, announcing to the world the great victory at the walls of the city of Lenin.

In this memorable year, the Soviet Armed Forces inflicted on the enemy a number of new crushing blows. They completely cleared our soil of the fascist scum and moved military operations to the outer limits of our country.

The Motherland highly appreciated the services of Leningrad. In its name, next to two Orders of Lenin and Orders of the October Revolution and the Red Banner, glistens the medal Gold Star of the hero city. The cities of Volkhov, Tikhvin, Luga, Lomonosov, Petrodvorets, Kronshtadt and Kingisepp were marked with high awards for their fighting and labor achievements.

More than one million soldiers, officers and partisans of the Leningrad Front were awarded orders and medals. More than 600 persons received the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union. The medal For Defense of Leningrad was conferred on almost one and a half million persons.

Several hours ago, an obelisk in honor of the feat of our city was triumphantly unveiled at Vosstaniye Square. Crowned with the Gold Star, the 360-meter obelisk, weighing almost 400 tons, was executed according to the design of an authors' collective headed by a front-line soldier, Chief Artist of Leningrad A.I. Alymov. This is the second instance in the history of our city (after the creation 160 years ago of the Aleksandr Column) when such a structure was built out of monolithic granite.

It was acquired by workers and specialists from the Vozrozhdeniye Quarry near Vyborg. Railroad personnel of Oktyabr Main Line and the collective of Spetstyazhvtotrans Administration displayed a great deal of practical sense and inventiveness in the delivery of the future monument to Vosstaniye Square. Workers of Glavlensstroyaterialov, Glavleningradstroy and Soyuzprombummontazh Trust, Monumentskul'tura Plant, Restavrator Association and many other enterprises and organizations of Leningrad made their contribution to the creation of the obelisk.

For this great and dedicated work performed with exceptional love for our city, let us cordially thank the creators of the wonderful monument!

Together with the Monument of the Heroic Defenders of the City at Pobeda Square, the memorial of Piskarevskoye Cemetery, the Great Belt of Glory, the museum-diorama "Breaking of Leningrad's Blockade," the monuments and obelisks erected in many of the oblast's rayons, it will be an eternal reminder of the unparalleled feat of the Leningraders. Concerning this time covered with fighting glory, front-line fighting men, Leningraders and all those who heroically fought in the fearful years of the Great Patriotic War carry in their hearts the unquenchable flame of remembrance. Today there live in Leningrad and the oblast 204 Heroes of the Soviet Union, including 4 Twice Heroes, and 36 full cavaliers of the Order of Glory. Many of them are present at our triumphal meeting.

The contribution of war and labor veterans to the patriotic education of the rising generation is great. Although sometimes fatigue is felt and old wounds hurt, they at any moment are ready to come to a school, a vocational-training school, an institute or a plant shop to share their priceless life experience with young people.

It can confidently be said that today veterans make up the backbone of the aktiv of the Leningrad affiliate of the Museum of V.I. Lenin, the Museum of the October Revolution, museums of the History of Leningrad, Central Naval, artillery and engineering forces and communications forces and A.V. Suvorov. They are frequent guests of museums, rooms and corners of fighting glory.

Permit me, comrades, in your name to cordially greet the glorious veterans and to wish them good health and new successes in that great educational and patriotic work that they are conducting.

The salvos of the victory salute have thundered. The war left deep wounds. The fascists turned into ruins 1,710 Soviet cities and settlements and more than 70,000 rural centers and villages. The total amount of damage to the national economy and the civil population from direct destruction and plunder amounted to 679 billion rubles. The country lost almost one-third of its national wealth. No other state suffered so much damage from World War II.

Tremendous damage was inflicted on Leningrad and our oblast. In the city alone, the enemy destroyed 840 and greatly damaged more than 3,000 industrial buildings and almost 5 million square meters of housing space. Twenty thousand inhabited places in the oblast were wiped off the face of the earth.

Yesterday's soldiers undertook a new struggle, a struggle for the restoration of industry and agriculture and our whole economy. And in this fight a new, labor victory was won!

It is enough to say that even in 1949 industrial production in Leningrad exceeded the prewar level. And in the beginning of the present 11th Five-Year Plan, we put out as much production as the whole country did in 1935.

The face of Leningrad Oblast has changed significantly. There where 40 years ago bitter fighting took place, the large industrial centers of Kirishi and Sosnovyy Bor have grown. Volkhov and Ingisepp, Tikhvin and Luga have risen out of ruins and ashes.

A tremendous forward step was taken by our agriculture, which has been transformed into a highly developed sector of the economy. Large zones of commercial vegetable growing, dairy and animal husbandry have been formed around Leningrad.

The well-being and the living standard of Leningraders has grown immeasurably.

Ligovo, Staro-Panovo, Uritsk... These names appeared countless times in military reports. At that time bloody battles occurred there. Whole blocks were transformed into ruins.

Years passed. And on the fire-scorched earth, new rayons have grown of well-appointed housing, kindergartens, schools, department stores and motion-picture theaters. Chefs d'oeuvre of world-famous architecture and the ensembles of Pushkin and Pavlovsk, Lomonosov and Petrodvorets again sparkle in all their beauty.

But the sinister echo of war is again heard today. And today on Leningrad soil, unfortunately, there is dangerous work for our courageous engineers.

Forty years have passed since the end of the war. For forty years we have lived under a peaceful sky. Peace is dear to every Soviet individual. Together with all the people, Leningraders unanimously approve that systematic

struggle for prevention of nuclear war which is determinedly and actively conducted by our Leninist Party and its militant staff--the CPSU Central Committee.

"Defend peace on earth!"--these words sound today particularly pertinently. The militarist course of the ruling circles of the United States is met with anger and condemnation. But any attempts to speak to us from a position of strength and threats are doomed to failure!

The socialist countries have everything necessary to ensure the security of their countries and peoples. Our reliable shield is the Warsaw Pact, the 30th anniversary of which we shall soon mark.

The historical gains of socialism are reliably defended by the Soviet Armed Forces. No lovers of military adventures will succeed in catching us by surprise!

The staff of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District, the Red-Banner Northwestern Border District, the USSR KGB and the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base stand together in the single service of defenders of the Motherland.

Our Army and Navy possess the most modern weapons that have been developed and made by the marvelous scientists and designers and the talent and skill of the working class.

Permit me, comrades, to congratulate the fighting men and creators of materiel on the celebration of Victory and to wish them new successes in strengthening the defense capability of our socialist Motherland!

Comrades!

The party and the people are engaged today in actively preparing for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

The decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks set forth in the address at the Plenum by General Secretary of the party's Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev have become a concrete program of action for every communist and for every Soviet individual.

We refer first of all to the qualitative changes in the economy and its transition to the track of intensive development. Widely utilizing the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and bringing the forms and methods of socialist management into accord with modern conditions and needs, we have to achieve a significant acceleration of social and economic progress and a sharp rise in the efficiency of all public production. It is understandable, comrades, that it will be possible to solve current and future problems solely by relying on the living creativity of the masses, on their intelligence, talent and labor.

Clear testimony of this was the All-Union Communist Subbotnik in honor of the 40th Anniversary of Victory. More than 150,000 workers completed by this day their personal targets of five or more years.

At the head of the all-people's movement for the successful fulfillment of the 11th completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan stands the glorious party of communists. In celebrating today's jubilee, we well know that new heights will be taken in all sectors of communist construction under the leadership of the party.

Together with the whole country, Leningraders are full of resolve to mark the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress with dedicated creative labor.

The patriotic duty and honored obligation of every worker, every Leningrader is, while systematically strengthening order and discipline and developing competition with the slogan "The whole growth of production volume--by means of technical progress, maximum load of equipment and economy of resources," to put into operation all available resources and to increase one's personal contribution to strengthening of the economic and defense potential of the Land of the Soviets.

The main thing is to provide in practice maximum results on the basis of fulfillment of the Intensification-90 Program, improvement of organization of labor and management, more rational utilization of all forms of resources, improvement of work style and the search for new, more effective forms and methods of management.

The course of intensive development of all sectors of Leningrad's economy is the core of all political and organizational work of the Leningrad party organization. And, of course, the personal accountability of every member of society for the affairs of the whole country is of ever increasing importance today.

The present, final year of the five-year plan will be a year of strenuous work. Our tasks were clearly formulated in the high precongress commitments of Leningraders. In order to successfully manage it, still more determination, still more persistence, still more organization will be required. We know that everything as yet has not been done. We know that it is possible to work better. And we shall certainly achieve this!

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the workers of the city of heroes Leningrad and the twice order-bearing Leningrad Oblast will henceforward determinedly struggle for the fulfillment of the prescriptions of the party, to live for happiness and to work under a peaceful sky!

Long live the great Soviet nation, the victorious people!

Long live our great Motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories.

7697

CSO: 1800/340

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Don't Delay the Beginning of the Haying Season, Provide More Quality Feed"]

[Excerpts] A republic-wide conference on the organization of forage production and better forage quality was held on 30 May in Raudondvaris at the Institute for Agricultural Mechanization and Electrification.

The opening address at the conference was made by First Secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee P. Grishkyavichus.

"With the completion of the spring sowing -- the first very important stage in our harvest efforts in the concluding year of the Five-Year Plan--," comrade P. Grishkyavichus said, "the Lithuanian CP Central Committee has deemed it expedient to meet today to discuss in a business-like and exacting manner the tasks that confront us in connection with the beginning of the most important economic campaign of the year -- the procurement of feed. Actually, it is hardly appropriate to call this a campaign since the work that is now starting must and will continue to the fall, until the completion of the field work. And that is the reason that we have some serious talking to do. We will have to discuss how our preparations went for feed production, and what is most important, what we must do in order to set in motion the complex conveyer of feed production immediately and at full capacity, and what we must do to make it function efficiently all season, and make sure that we provide the maximum amount of all types of high quality feed."

In summing up the results of the spring sowing, comrade P. Grishkyavichus noted that in the main, those results could be evaluated positively. The sowing operations as a whole proceeded in an organized fashion, and the sowing was accomplished with an eye to objectively evolved conditions and adherence to the stipulated spring deadlines. It is now essential to take

proper care of the seeding, nourish the young crops, and do all that is necessary to cultivate a good harvest of all crops.

This is the frame of mind with which we must resolve the tasks of forage production as well. This first of all means the preparation of hay-harvesting machinery and how it should be appreciated. In response to questions about how that machinery is to be repaired, we hear assuring answers from republic and rayon directors to the effect that the situation is no worse than it was last year. However, in fact the situation is not at all what it should be. All of the harvesting machinery was obligated to be ready by the first of May. However, even in the middle of May, a good tenth of this machinery had not yet been repaired.

As you know, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee recently approved an appeal to the agricultural workers of the Alituskiy Rayon which called upon all farmers of the republic to join in a socialist competition for a successful hay harvesting season, an increase in feed production, and better feed quality in the current year. A noticeable breakthrough in the strengthening of the forage base in the Alituskiy Rayon was already accomplished last year.

All of this must depend, first of all, on agriculture specialists. It is they who are obligated to be the technologists of agricultural production, not only to organize the work of people in general, but what is important, to introduce advanced technology, and to bear full responsibility for the assigned segment of operations and for the quantity and quality of production.

It is essential to heighten the role of specialists from the republic ministries and departments that are part of the agro-industrial complex, and particularly, specialists from the rayon agricultural administrations. It is no secret that specialists of this link are frequently transformed into compilers of reports and various kinds of papers.

Forage procurement links must be organized in each farm, and not only for the hay mowing season, but for the entire feed procurement season, and in such a way that they operate everywhere on a collective contract on an internal cost accounting basis.

Our main task is to grow an abundant harvest of grain, grasses, and all of the forage crops, in a timely fashion, and to harvest those crops without losses and procure all of the best quality types of feed. It is important that the hay mowing not be delayed. Directors and specialists who cause

slowdowns in the hay mowing must be dealt with most severely.

In conclusion, comrade P. Grishkyavichus emphasized that the Lithuanian CP Central Committee hopes that the present conference will discuss specifically what is to be done and how we must proceed in order to make a new big step forward this year towards increasing the reserves of forage and improving its quality. The Central Committee also hopes that substantive recommendations and advice will be offered, and that there will be a lively exchange of advanced experience.

6289

CSO: 1800/329

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GAPUROV ADDRESSES TURKMEN PLENUM

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 May 85 pp 1-2

[Article by M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan: "On the Level of the Demands of the Day": "From the 21st Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan"]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, on 18 May there was a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan which discussed the results of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republic party organization.

M. G. Gapurov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, delivered a report to the plenum.

The communists and workers of Soviet Turkmenistan, M. G. Gapurov said, like the entire party and the entire Soviet people unanimously approve of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. They are filled with determination to make their worthy investment in the realization of the plans for the socio-economic development of the country, and for the preparations for the 27th Party Congress.

The reporter then stopped to consider the tasks facing the republic party organization and connected with the preparations for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress and the realization of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Like our entire country, Soviet Turkmenistan in our fraternal multinational family of union republics has achieved great successes in all of the fields of life, and is making its contribution to the economic and defense potential of our homeland in a worthy manner.

However, if what has been achieved is evaluated from the point of view of the demands of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, there are no grounds for complacency. Far from everything has still not yet been done for a decisive rise in the economy, for shifting it onto the rails of intensive growth, and for a thorough improvement of quality and efficiency. According to the results of the four years of the 5-year plan the established growth

rates for production volumes were not achieved by the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Local Industry, and by a number of associations and enterprises. The growing need of the economy and of the population for transportation is not being fully met, and there are still large amounts of idle time by railroad cars.

There are quite a few unutilized reserves and possibilities in agriculture. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan it has been indebted to the state for raw cotton. On a number of farms and individual rayons of the republic a low yield of cotton and of other agricultural crops has been obtained. Substantial improvement is required in the work to prepare, process, and make use of feeds. The problems of a fundamental improvement of the land improvement situation and of the use of irrigated lands are being solved slowly.

For it is known that when it is necessary, and this, as a rule, occurs during the third 10-day period of the month, then solely on the basis of improving the organization of labor and increasing the organization, efficiency, and discipline of production individual collectives succeed in a brief period of time in sharply increasing labor productivity and on this basis fulfill their monthly production program.

According to the results of the four months of the current year, almost every fifth enterprise in the republic did not fulfill its contract obligations, failing to provide millions of rubles worth of output. There are many such enterprises in the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (minister--Comrade V. I. Gladkiy), the Ministry of Light Industry (minister--Comrade A. Baymakhanova), and the Ministry of Meats and Dairy Industry (minister--Comrade S. B. Gukasov), and in the "Turkmenmebel" Association and in Krasnovodsk and Chardzhou Oblasts. It is essential to adopt concrete measures and ensure an essential change in strengthening contract discipline in the economy without any allowances for objective conditions.

Another reserve which has to be put to use resolutely is the struggle against waste and losses. The realization of a special-purpose program in this direction made it possible last year to fulfill the established annual assignments for an economy of rolled metal goods, cement, electric energy, diesel fuel, and to economize around 26,000 cubic meters of timber materials, 94,000 tons of standard fuel, and 65,000 kilocalories of heat energy.

There are still, however, instances of wasteful expenditures of energy, fuel and material resources in the ministries of the construction materials industry, construction, consumer services, vehicle transport and others.

In capital construction there are amounts of incompleting construction. At the same time, the number of newly begun construction projects is growing.

The Buro of the Central Committee, and the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have to be more strict in their treatment of violations of planning and state discipline and of mismanagement and wastefulness. The necessary order has to be installed at every enterprise and construction project, and in every organization.

M. G. Gapurov went on to say that the party was advancing an acceleration of scientific and technological progress to the forefront as the chief strategic

lever for the intensification of the economy. During the current 5-year plan the realization of measures to introduce new equipment and technology in the republic resulted in an economic effect of more than 30 million rubles.

But the course of the reequipping of the republic's economy cannot satisfy us. Many ministries and departments are not coping even with their minimal present assignments for the introduction of new equipment.

While for the republic's industry as a whole labor productivity increased by 4.5 percent since the beginning of the 5-year plan, which was somewhat higher than the plan, the Ministries of Light and Meat and Dairy Industry, the "Turkmenrybprom" Association, and enterprises of the chemical industry have not been fulfilling their 5-year plan assignments for an increase in labor productivity.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan is being caused serious concern by the outstripping of the growth of the wages of workers during the current 5-year plan compared to the growth of labor productivity. This tendency has existed in the construction materials industry, the cotton ginning industry, at rural construction enterprises, and on individual kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The results of the activity of the State Committee for Labor of the Turkmen SSR (Comrade N. Alovov) are poor in the solution of the problems connected with a correct use of labor resources.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, the republic's Council of Ministers, the party obkoms and raykoms, the oblispolkoms and the rayispolkoms, and the leaders of ministries and departments have to make decisive progress in the intensification of agricultural production, and have to increase the demands upon concrete individuals toward this end.

It is necessary to make the most serious demands upon leaders for the production of poor quality output, and to make better use of material and moral stimuli and be more stern in the actions taken against unzealous workers.

Many leaders still have not mastered contemporary economic thought, do not keep an account of the people's money, do not know how to manage efficiently and comply strictly with the basic principles of cost accounting. The Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR, Gosplan, and the ministries and departments have to perform profound and many-sided work on the creation of an integrated system of economic management.

The plans for next year and for the 12th Five-Year Plan are now being worked out. It has to be seen to it that the growth rates of industrial production and labor productivity and the decrease in material expenditures and in the cost of output provided for in them ensure a substantial increase in the efficiency of production.

The control figures have to be given in advance to each region, ministry and department, and enterprise and organization.

Characterizing the basic directions of the party's social program, the speaker stopped to consider the chief one of them—the satisfaction of the population's demand for good quality industrial goods.

...a number of production collectives proved to be unprepared for changes in market conditions and have continued to produce products of a low consumption level. In trade there still continues to be felt a shortage of many products.

It is necessary to put an end to the production of outmoded and unsalable goods, and to examine and adopt decisive measures for a fundamental reorganization of the work of enterprises whose output is not in demand and ends up as overstock at warehouses. This concerns especially the "Turkmenmebel" Association, the Chardzhou Silk Combine, and most of the enterprises of local industry.

M. G. Gapurov observed that in the work to fulfill the plans of the concluding year of the 5-year plan there are shortcomings and omissions. A number of enterprises did not fulfill their plans for the four months of this year for output production volume in industry. The increase in the volume of production and labor productivity are lagging behind the rates which were established by the plan for the year.

The republic's construction workers are faced with difficult tasks. In 1985 they have to substantially increase the commissioning of fixed capital. And the needed tempos have not yet been gained.

Individual leaders of ministries and departments (the Meat and Dairy and the Light Industries) continue the defective practice of amending the plans of their enterprises in a downward direction.

We shall have to do a large amount of work in agriculture. On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses the weather conditions of April and May slowed down the receipt of full-bodied shoots and the development of the cotton plant. In addition this year the waters of the Murgab and Tedzhen Rivers are unprecedentedly low.

It is necessary to resolutely bring up the other branches of the agro-industrial complex, and to ensure the fulfillment of the assignments for the production and procurement of all types of cropping and animal husbandry output. A most important question for us is the creation of a solid feed base; shortcomings here continue to hold back the development of animal husbandry.

We are disturbed that on many kolkhozes and sovkhoses the state of affairs in feed production has not been improving. The sowing of corn is being conduct-

ed slowly on the farms of Tashauz Oblast, and nowhere, except in Krasnovodsk Oblast, has the sowing of feed roots and melon crops been completed.

The questions of feed production and procurements should be regularly examined at meetings of our party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the importance of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee should be explained to people, socialist competition should be widely developed, measures of moral and material stimulation for feed procurement workers should be provided for, and there should be ensured a high effectiveness for ideological work, newspaper articles and radio and television broadcasts; there should be a broad practice of patron assistance to the village in the procurement of feeds.

The chief task today is to mobilize all of the republic's workers for shock labor, the fulfillment of the plans and socialist commitments of the current year and of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, the universal strengthening of organization and order, a high level of discipline, and the pulling up of lagging sectors to the level of advanced ones.

All of our successes and shortcomings, our unutilized possibilities, stand out especially clearly to our primary party organizations.

Unfortunately, there are still many examples in which the primary party organizations have a weak influence on accomplishing economic and educational tasks, perform their role of political nucleus and leader of the labor collective poorly and reconcile themselves to serious shortcomings and abuses which are committed by individual economic leaders.

To substantially increase the fighting spirit and influence of the primary party organizations, and to bring the level of their activities into correspondence with their tasks is an important task for the republic party organization.

The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are obliged to take energetic and effective measures in this direction.

It has to be seen to it that every party member is able to make full use of his right as granted by the By-Laws to make suggestions and express criticisms so that not a single critical statement is overlooked.

The measures being taken by the party to bring about order are receiving unanimous approval among the people, and they are producing important results. However, attention to this very acute question has recently weakened somewhat.

In this connection I would like again to remind you that the inability of a leader to ensure proper labor discipline at his work sector should be regarded as a lack of correspondence between himself and the post he occupies. In the struggle for a further strengthening of discipline and order there

needs to be a substantial increase in the role and responsibility of the primary party organizations and of the labor collectives.

The rayon, city, and also oblast conferences are a responsible stage of the reports and election campaign.

Party committees are obliged to present communists with detailed and self-critical reports which contain a sharp posing of questions, principled evaluations, and constructive ideas.

Leading cadres, members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and leaders of republic ministries and departments have to participate more actively than in the past in meetings of primary organizations and party conferences. It is important that they spend time above all in those organizations where their help is most needed.

It is essential to increase demands upon each party member for his attitude toward his public duty, for the fulfillment of his party commissions, and for his maintenance of the honesty and purity of a party member.

The most serious attention has to be devoted to strengthening and increasing the efficiency of party ranks. The reports and elections campaign should help to substantially strengthen the education of communists and increase the demands made upon them. In these matters not everything is in good order yet with us.

The practice continues when party committees directly decide on the appointment of communist leaders, bypassing the primary party organizations and thereby diverting them from criticism from below.

Every communist who has committed a misdeed, regardless of the post occupied by him, has to without fail be discussed in the primary party organizations.

All of the elements of the republic party organization have to absolutely execute Lenin's principles of work with cadres, and carry out a line aimed at ensuring the stability of the party leadership, the correct combination of experienced and young workers, and the replenishment of party bodies with fresh forces.

...that not a single party organization and not a single worker is able to remain outside of control. During the course of the reports and elections it is necessary to make a detailed examination of the work style of party organizations and their leading bodies. We have to provide more concrete practical assistance to local party organizations in increasing their efficiency and operational capabilities, and to persistently see to it that there is a curtailment of the flow of paper and that the office style of work and the bent for numerous meetings and conferences are overcome.

There has to be a detailed analysis of what practically has been done to further strengthen the party leadership of the Soviets, trade unions,

Komsomol, and other elements of the political system, of all of the work to develop Soviet democracy, and there has to be a definition of concrete measures in order to ensure a further activization of the activities of mass organizations and the even broader involvement of workers in the management of production and of state and public affairs.

In propaganda and in ideological work as a whole there also should be fewer words and more deeds. Meanwhile, we are all still being hindered by formalism, didacticism, empty talk, and the inability to speak with people in the language of truth. Ideological and political education in all of its forms, as was observed at the Plenum, has to be closely united with our central task—an acceleration of social and economic development. Communists, and especially communist leaders, are obliged through their personal example, their sober way of life, and an active struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism to ensure the absolute fulfillment of the major socio-political, economic, and other measures mapped out by the party and government to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism and to bring about the creation of an atmosphere of absolute intolerance toward drunkenness.

The report takes note of the role of the artistic intelligentsia in enriching the spiritual life of society and expresses the desire that the new problems being solved by the party and the people find a worthy echo in their work which affirms the great truth of the socialist way of life.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government see the main meaning of their foreign political activities in preventing the repetition of the tragedy which befell mankind, of averting a nuclear catastrophe.

Party organizations and the ideological aktiv have the task of thoroughly explaining to the workers the events and processes of the complex international situation, of rapidly unmasking the ideological diversions of our class enemies and the adventuristic course of United States imperialism and the aggressive NATO bloc, and of actively conducting counter-propaganda work.

A discussion unfolded around the report.

The documents of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are being actively and in a businesslike manner discussed in the party organizations and labor collectives of the oblast, said the first secretary of the Chardzhou obkom R. Khudayberdiyev. While we evaluate what has been achieved by its merits we give ourselves a clear account of the fact that for a number of positions we will not be able to come out on the final assignments of the 5-year plan if we do not take additional measures. The reasons for this are in a number of derelictions and work inadequacies. They are, above all, a violation of the dates for commissioning and mastering production capacities, the incomplete utilization of existing capital and other material resources, and the continuing low level of labor productivity and labor discipline.

The 27th Party Congress will be marked by the fulfillment of the plans for all of the basic types of cropping and animal husbandry output.

In his address the first secretary of the Tashauz party obkom B. Atayev said that the party obkom sees its top-priority task in improving its leadership of the economy, in a further increase in the efficiency of production, its intensification, and in the mobilization of the workers for a worthy reception of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. However, critically evaluating what has been done, said the speaker, we at the same time are clearly aware of the fact that in the work to fulfill our economic and political tasks there are quite a few shortcomings and missed opportunities. Individual labor collectives continue to fail to cope with their plans for an increase in labor productivity, a decrease in output costs, and an improvement of the quality of output, and they do poor work in organizing the struggle for economizing and thrift.

Working on an elimination of the shortcomings, the oblast committee will continue to seek to increase organizational and political work among the masses, to realize the policies of the party and the state, to cultivate in the workers an organized approach toward their work, and to strengthen discipline and order.

In discussing the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Ch. Gedzhenov, the first secretary of the Maryy obkom of the party, said in his address....

The economy of the oblast possesses substantial unutilized reserves and possibilities. Individual party committees and government and economic agencies are not reorganizing their work with the necessary responsibility in the light of the demands of the party. Many enterprises have decreased their growth rates compared to last year for production volume and labor productivity. The equipment shift coefficient and the use of production capacities in industry are increasing slowly.

There are shortcomings in the leadership of agricultural production. The team forms of the organization and stimulation of labor are being introduced slowly.

The oblast party committee has worked out and is realizing concrete measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plans for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole both with regard to industrial and to agricultural production.

O. I. Ishankuliyeva, the chairman of the Turkmen Council of Trade Unions, said in her address that the republic's trade unions see the accomplishment of the tasks of a further development of the republic's economy above all in improving the organization of labor rivalry and its highest form—the movement for a communist attitude toward labor.

...in certain labor collectives there have appeared feelings of complacency and of a sham showiness, an endeavor to turn this work into a short-term campaign. We will be able to solve the problem of discipline, organization, and order only if the leaders of all ranks and, above all, of the primary production element bear responsibility for this in equal measure.

The diverse and difficult tasks which face the trade unions are making increased demands upon cadres and the aktiv. The success of any work depends, in the final analysis, upon their ideological conviction, competence, initiative, and ability to lead the masses.

...A. Gel'dyyev, the first secretary of the Ashkhabad gorkom of the party, said in his address.... The gorkom and the raykoms of the party have begun to devote more attention to the selection and placement of cadres and to complying with party and state discipline.

There are quite a few unsolved problems in the work of the enterprises of transportation, communications, and trade and of the sphere of services.

The city's party committees and government and economic agencies are now making a profound analysis of the state of affairs at every enterprise.

On the rostrum is the president of the Turkmen SSR A. G. Babayev. He noted that scientists like all Soviet people had welcomed the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with ardent approval. The speaker then said that the Academy of Sciences, as the headquarters of republic science, was striving in every way to concentrate the attention of scientists on the development of special-purpose program directions which envisage the large-scale realization in the economy of the most important scientific achievements. At the present time research is being conducted on 10 special-purpose programs, with the following taking part in their fulfillment: 13 scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences, 12 branch scientific research institutes, 9 union scientific research institutes, 6 republic VUZes, 2 republic designing institutes, 11 ministries and departments, and 14 organizations of industrial and agricultural production.

Characterizing the state of affairs in his branch, the minister of the Construction Materials Industry of the Turkmen SSR V. I. Gladkiy noted that along with positive changes in the branch there were still serious shortcomings and derelictions. In April the ministry did not meet its planning assignments. This is connected above all with the fact that we are still not showing the necessary exactingness toward executors for the work sector with which they have been charged. At certain enterprises labor productivity is increasing extremely slowly, and there are cases of wastefulness and of the theft of socialist property. The ministry is taking measures to improve its work style and to bring about organization and discipline.

In his address the minister of agriculture of the Turkmen SSR G. Gurbanov noted that....

...not everywhere is efficient use being made of material and technical and labor resources. On a number of farms the kolkhoz workers and sovkhoz workers are not sufficiently active in their work, and there is a relaxation of the intensity of field work after the sowing is completed.

This year on the pasturelands of many rayons of the republic there is very scant grass which is creating serious difficulties for the maintenance of the livestock. The situation which has developed demands the taking of immediate measures to strengthen the feed base on the basis of improving feed production on irrigated lands.

The Ministry of Agriculture is now working on a universal increase in labor discipline, an improvement of the organization of labor, the extensive introduction of cost accounting and of team contracting, and the eradication of the negative phenomena which still exist on the farms.

An improvement of the management of the agro-industrial complex will be of great importance in the further development of agriculture. Our common urgent task is to organize closer contact between all of the partners in the agro-industrial complex and to further improve the work of the agencies of management.

I. A. Shvets, the leader of a group of consultants from the Party Organizational Work Section of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

2959

CSO: 1830/628

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZSSR'S BAGIROV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON CADRES POLICY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Jun 85 p 1

[Article from Azeri FORM: "Cadres: Demanding, Competent, Efficient: Concluding Scientific-Practical Conference"]

[Excerpts] The concluding scientific-practical conference of students of the party-economic aktiv school of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee was held on 22 June in the Club imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy. Its theme was "Increase the role and responsibility of supervisory cadres in the struggle for realization of CPSU policy."

Comrade K. M. Bagirov, the first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and director of the party-economic aktiv school, opened the conference.

Today we deliver the results of the school year, he said. The studies at the scientific-practical conference on the important theme of increasing the role and responsibility of the leading cadres in the struggle for realization of CPSU policy are coming to a close. This problem is gaining a special significance in light of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the recent meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on the problem of accelerating scientific-technical progress. The solution of the critical and complex tasks brought forward by the party at the present stage to a great degree depends on the political maturity, competence, dynamism and purposefulness of the supervisory cadres.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee made the decision to convene the 27th Congress of our party. The time remaining until the congress will be a period of intense work in all branches of economic, political and organizational work. In the report at the April Plenum given by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, the content and character of the pre-congress activity by the party and all its organizations were set forth, and strategic and primary tasks and basic directions of CPSU domestic and foreign policy were shaped.

The party set forth a historical task--to achieve a fundamental renewal of fixed capital, to move to a higher universal labor productivity level and to provide a further rise in the people's standard of living and an activation of all links in the sociopolitical system of developed socialism.

In the process of constructing a new society, Comrade Bagirov noted, our country is known to have achieved great successes in all areas of economy and culture. The achievements gained are an important source of political stability for Soviet society and our people's optimism and their fervent belief in the future.

But we can never be satisfied. The possibilities for further development have not been exhausted. Life itself and its dynamism dictate the necessities for additional deep transformations and the achievement of new qualitative conditions of society in the broadest sense of the word. Further development of our country, as indicated in the CPSU Central Committee program, will be decisively determined by the qualitative shifts in the economy and its conversion to intensive growth tracks.

Dwelling on the role of cadres in solving these important tasks, Comrade Bagirov noted that our cadres do not yet have in full measure the skill to make timely and in-depth analyses and evaluations of the changes in objective conditions for the development of production, to make the necessary changes in management methods and to demonstrate the firmness in developing and achieving great steps in the economic sphere.

At the present time, K. M. Bagirov emphasized, the task is to completely master the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and to put them in practice to the maximum extent possible; to bring about forms of socialist management economy corresponding to modern conditions and to achieve the essential acceleration in scientific and technical progress.

The urgency of this acceleration requiring a fundamental rearrangement in planning, control and a more complete use of advantages of materials in the socialist economy, noted the speaker, is at the center of attention of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Much has been done toward this end, but there is an immeasurable amount more to be done. This is not simply about increasing the tempo of growth of the national economy but about new quality in our development, rapid movement forward in the most important direction for a serious, structural transformation of production, a real movement toward intensification and it is about the deep transformation of the economic mechanism and all control systems and also about transformation in the respective social understanding and social psychology of these tasks.

In order to more successfully and rapidly solve even the most complex problems, it will be necessary to bring into action all of the organizational, economic and social reserves, to activate the human factor, to increase the organization and discipline and to make a fundamental improvement in the style of party-organization and ideological activity so that each person will work conscientiously and at full capacity at his own job. A special, decisive role in this belongs to the leading cadres and their initiative and responsibility and skill in organizing the masses for creative work.

The CPSU cadre policy is a powerful lever with which the party can activate the movement toward social development and support the successful accomplishment of tasks in perfecting developed socialism. It was, therefore, specifically for this reason that the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee at its plenum in March of this year examined the tasks of the republic party organization for further improving work with the cadres.

In the present situation primary significance goes to elevating the level of the economic tasks and cadre work skills. In our day no one can be a complete leader without a knowledge of economics and the ability to think and act on the basis of economic literacy. Only a deep study of Marxist-Leninist theory from primary sources, decisions from congress, plenum and other party documents and the assimilation of special, concrete discipline allows the leading cadres to raise themselves to the understanding of the general state problems and to confirm the party approach in all spheres of activity.

The main criterion for evaluation of the level of supervision is the practical results of the work. The political maturity, competence and economic wisdom of the leader and his efficiency and organizational capability are reflected in it like a mirror.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee was focused in this direction: it advanced the scientific concept of accelerating the country's socio-economic development and qualitatively reorganizing the economy's material and equipment base on the basis of the introduction of scientific and technical advances and improvement of management and the economic mechanism. Its directions have a primary significance for putting into practice the party economic policies from the April (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee in preparation for the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The conference results were summed up by First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee K. M. Bagirov.

Comrades G. A. Gasanov, R. E. Mekhtiyev, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, Z. M. Yusif-Zade, L. Kh. Rasulova and G. Sh. Efendiyev participated in the conference.

12747

CSO: 1830/699

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USMANKHODZHAYEV SPEAKS AT 20TH UZBEK CP CC PLENUM

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Results of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization for a Fitting Celebration of the 27th Party Congress]

[Excerpts] Our party and the Soviet people are currently living and working under the mobilizing effect of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, said I. B. Usmankhodzhayev in his speech. This Plenum has set the date of the convocation and the agenda of the 27th Party Congress and has reviewed the tasks associated with its preparation and implementation.

The speech presented by CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade M. S. Gorbachev, is the center of attention of the Soviet people. This document is an example of the Leninist style and a realistic approach to the evaluation of our achievements and solution of the complex problems of current development. The principal directions presented in the speech in the sphere of socio-economic and international polity and organizational-party and ideological work are in essence the pre-Congress platform of our party.

The workers of Uzbekistan, as well as all the Soviet people, fervently and unanimously approve and support the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. They are even more closely closing their ranks around the Leninist party and expressing their unswerving decisiveness by their selfless labor in strengthening the economic and defensive might of the Homeland, in successfully fulfilling the plan for 1985, and in making a fitting completion for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The solution of the large-scale innovative tasks on improving the country's economic and social life as presented by the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee urgently requires further improvement in party management of the economy and the culture, style and methods of our activity. The upcoming reports and elections in the party create exceptionally favorable conditions for strengthening organizational and ideological work and for increasing the activity and fighting spirit of the party organizations.

At the meetings of communists, conferences, and at the Uzbek Communist Party Congress we will have to perform an in-depth and comprehensive examination of

the work which has been done on implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the 20th Congress of the Uzbek Communist Party. We will also have to discuss in detail the questions of party management of economic and cultural construction and the state of organizational-party and ideological work.

It is important objectively and exactly, in a Leninist manner, to analyze all that has been done in connection with the directions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee on questions of strengthening discipline, organization and order and on increasing the responsibility of the cadres for their assigned task.

The April Plenum named the primary organizations as the main potential of the party. In support of the Congress, many of them are increasing the intensity of their work, are bravely undertaking more complex tasks, and are attaining considerable success. There are ever more party organizations which manifest true adherence to principle and hold the workers strictly responsible for their assigned task. This is facilitated by the review of the fighting spirit of the primary party organizations. It must encompass all the sectors of productive and social life and facilitate the growth of labor and political activity of the workers.

In the pre-Congress period, we must once again thoroughly review the placement of communists and the organizational structure of the party organizations, and take measures for strengthening the party nucleus, particularly in the decisive sectors of production. The party committees must distribute the forces of the party organizations in such a way as to increase their fighting spirit and responsibility and to intensify their effect on the life of the labor collectives.

A matter of first-rate importance is the selection and promotion of leaders of the primary party organizations and party committees, as well as the formulation of an elective active membership. These must be principled, brave and decisive communists with initiative who enjoy the authority and trust of the party masses and who know how to combine the support of the administration with high requirements for managers of any rank.

We are speaking of a situation whereby each worker elected to a party organ justifies the trust of communists by his everyday labor, by his active life position, and by his personal example.

The main thing is to instill a fresh, purifying line, to achieve improvement in the state of affairs in all sectors of production and social life, and to ensure the implementation of new brave and energetic decisions.

Obviously, this is not easy to do. However, most of the comrades who have recently been promoted energetically overcome the inertia of the old and the existing difficulties and strive toward positive, if still only humble, results. The Central Committee knows what complex circumstances our workers often have to face. It supports their efforts and values their selfless labor.

However, we also cannot overlook the fact that part of the cadres, encountering certain obstacles, passes on these difficulties, often lets things follow their own course, and waits for directives from above, especially if the matter concerns principle decisions.

Attention to newly elected and appointed comrades and all honest and conscientious workers, as well as aid and support to them on the part of the Central Committee, will continue to be combined with high party requirements and principles in the evaluation of their activity.

Particular attention should be given to the moral tempering of the managers, the formulation of their political maturity, their determining in overcoming difficulties, and their self-critical approach to the evaluation of their work. The line toward overall increase in party and state discipline, toward stricter responsibility for plan fulfillment, toward intensifying the struggle against bureaucratism and waste, and toward strengthening ties with the workers must be clearly expressed in the practical work with the cadres at all levels.

In collectively working out a scientific conception of improving developed socialism and in determining the path of further progress for the country, the CPSU Central Committee gives a key place to the economy and its balanced and dynamic growth in the interests of continually improving the living standard of the people. The main criterion for economic development today is the achievement of high end results with the best possible application of resources.

In evaluating the economic situation in Uzbekistan from this standpoint, we must note that a huge productive and scientific-technical potential has been created in the republic. The cost of the fixed production capital comprises around 50 billion rubles.

Over 100 sectors of industry have 1,500 major enterprises and associations, among which are many which determine scientific-technical progress. There are 3.7 million hectares of arable land concentrated in the republic, and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are equipped with modern agricultural technology. Water resources construction has taken on a broad scope. In combination with favorable natural climatic conditions this makes it possible to obtain guaranteed crop yields. The republic possesses extensive labor resources.

Thus, there are all the necessary conditions for a decisive acceleration of the rate of socio-economic development and increase in Uzbekistan's contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of the country.

Thus, the first rate, most important economic and political task facing the republic party organization at the current stage is to increase the effectiveness of application of the available productive potential. These questions were acutely raised at the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee.

Over 10 months have passed since that time. It would be naive to assume that in this time it is possible to solve all the problems and to overcome the disproportions and shortcomings which have accumulated for years. However, all the party, Soviet and economic management organs, and all our cadres,

must comprehensively analyze the state of affairs. They must review the forms and methods of management which have become outdated to a large degree, and must define the means of radical restructuring of various spheres of production. They must also develop specific measures in this direction and embark upon their persistent realization.

In this plane we may today draw certain conclusions, analyze the accumulated experience, see what we have been able to accomplish and what, in Lenin's words we have "underdone".

Life has shown that wherever we have been able to uncover and eliminate the roots of the existing shortcomings and to bring into action the huge building forces inherent in the very nature of socialism, there, despite all the difficulties and complexities, positive tendencies have been revealed.

Last year there was an unprecedented growth of the national income. A number of ministries, associations and enterprises successfully fulfilled their set tasks and contract responsibilities. Definite shifts took place in the work of industry in certain spheres.

The activity of communists increased, as well as the exactingness of the primary party organizations and the responsibility and initiative of managers, specialists, and the economic management cadres. The role of the labor collectives has increased in solving questions of productive and social life. The Tashkent Aviation Production Association imeni V. P. Chkalov, the "Uzbeksel'mash", "Mikond", "Uzbekkhimmash" Plants, the Namangan and Andizhan Machine Building Plants, the Kokand Stocking-Weaving Combine, the Khorezmskiy Sewing Production Association and many others are working well.

Practical experience has shown that success is achieved wherever the organization of production is oriented toward the achievement of scientific-technical progress. The party committee and the management of the production association "Tashkent Tractor Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR" (partkom secretary Kh. N. Shagiyev, general director I. Kh. Musin) have been able to mobilize the efforts of the engineering-technical workers and all communists toward the struggle for increasing labor productivity. A specialized robot technology sector has been created here, and nine flexible lines have been formed. Certification and rationalization of work stations has been performed, which has made it possible to liberate over 600 workers. The equipment shift applicability coefficient has been brought up to 1.65.

At the same time, the experience of the collective is evidence that the struggle for technical progress cannot be waged merely in individual sectors. Next to robots and machine tools with digital program control, physically outdated and obsolete equipment, of which there is still much at the plant, is especially incompatible. And it is completely inadmissible for over one-fourth of the operations at the enterprise to be performed manually. There is something for both the party organization and the association management to work on here.

The conditions of modern economic management dictate the necessity of developing and implementing large measures in the economic sphere. We must bravely proceed toward change of outdated structures and forms of management. We must

persistently seek means of overcoming difficulties. A clear example of this is the restructuring the system of cotton procurement.

Despite the misgivings of sceptics and disbelievers, the transition to payment of labor of cotton workers not only by the amount of raw cotton submitted, but also by output and quality of the finished product has been fully justified. The interest of farms and all workers in the sector in the end results has been increased. Last year's crop will produce almost 100,000 tons more of fiber than in the previous season. According to final computations by quantity and quality of fiber, the farms will receive 600 million rubles more than last year.

The quality of cottonseed has improved, which has had a favorable effect on the indicators of the enterprises in the oil-fat sector. The expenditure of seeds has been reduced and the output of vegetable oil has increased by 1.3 percent. It is anticipated that the 1984 crop will produce 20,000 more tons of vegetable oil than in 1983. In the first quarter of the current year the sector operated at a profit for the first time.

In analyzing these and other positive changes, we cannot help but see that these are merely the first shifts, and that intensive work lies ahead on overcoming the lag which is present in numerous sectors.

Due to miscalculations and disproportions, the absence of comprehensively substantiated plans, and sometimes direct disruption of the principles of socialist management, the five-year plan is being unsatisfactorily fulfilled according to numerous indicators. The gross national product is increasing at a slower rate than anticipated, the volume of industrial production is increasing at an insufficient rate, and the production of a number of types of agricultural products has dropped off.

Industry has not ensured the planned production of gas, steel, sulfuric acid, cotton picking machines, tractors, cotton fabrics, underwear and outerwear, tricot, vegetable oil, and certain types of building materials. In agriculture, the production plans for potatoes, cucurbits, fruits and grapes, and procurement of cattle and poultry, milk and eggs have not been fulfilled. In capital construction there is a lag in the operational introduction of fixed capital, housing and hospitals.

These disruptions cannot be explained by references to so-called objective circumstances. The reasons for this are hidden much deeper. Many long-term questions are resolved slowly and timidly, and there are no significant changes in the methods of economic management. Some cadres manifest a fear of implementing extensive measures in resolving the problems which have come to a head. There is not enough persistence in the development of initiative of labor collectives.

Socio-economic progress depends to a decisive degree on the human factor, on having everyone work conscientiously and with full yield at his work site. However, in many sectors the losses of work time are being reduced slowly, and the necessary struggle with machine and equipment idle times is not being waged.

The losses in work time were great last year in the republic's industry. For this reason, the shortage in production submitted amounted to over 100 million rubles. While on the whole throughout the republic the losses in work time were reduced by 52,000 man-days, in Syrdar'inskiy, Andizhanskiy and Surkhandarinskiy oblasts they rose sharply. At the Minmebel'prom [Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry] and Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction], the losses more than doubled last year. At the Ministry of Construction Materials the absences comprised 44,000 man-days.

In the struggle for strengthening discipline, the party organizations must utilize in full measure the educational possibilities of socialist competition. We must constantly elevate the activity of people, direct their conscious creativity toward a better application of reserves, and formulate the conviction that order and discipline are not created by themselves, but are achieved by a unified will of the collective.

In this connection, the following examples were presented in the speech. The commission made two visits to the Tashkent "Kompressor" Plant. Once they came unannounced, and discovered tardiness, idle times, early dismissals for breaks and early departure from work, as well as other disruptions in labor and production discipline. It was announced that the inspection would be repeated for following day. This fact alone, without any additional expenditures, made it possible to considerably increase the average daily output of production and to increase labor productivity by 2 percent. Specialists have computed that through strengthening discipline alone the enterprise may realize additional production in the sum of around 400,000 rubles per year.

This and other facts convincingly show what a great return the strengthening of discipline has and what inexhaustable reserves the national economy has at its disposal. The struggle for organization and order--this is the constant direction in the activity of the party and the state. There is no room here for any elements of lack of planning.

In this connection it was once again stressed that the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee have a general and long-term character for the republic party organization. They fully correspond to the directives of the CPSU Central Committee, which, as noted in the speech devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Victory, calls for a sharp rebuff to deviations from socialist principles and all sorts of negative occurrences, as well as for covering all sources of non-labor income.

People must be taught to work and given conditions for fruitful labor. And if at the "Chirchiksel'mash" Plant there are long idle times for tens of machine tools with programmed digital control, this is primarily due to the miscalculations of the production organizers, the party organization and the Chirchik party gorkom, who did not concern themselves in time about the training of qualified personnel. The situation is similar at a number of textile enterprises and their branches. Today, work on completing the construction and introduction of new large enterprises is entering the decisive stage. It is necessary to take immediate measures for training a work force for them.

And, of course, discipline and order in the sphere of economics--this is first of all a clearly organized production process and firm plan and technological discipline.

The practice of planning itself requires general improvement. In light of the decisions of the April Plenum, the fact that a number of ministries and departments are permitting unsubstantiated plan reviews in favor of reduction is totally inadmissible, while some go directly toward a direct reduction in the volumes of production and other indicators.

The example of the Dzhizkaskiy Storage Battery Plans shows what this will lead to. Last year the plan was corrected five times here, and by the end of the year it comprised only half of the initial plan. However, even this curtailed assignment was only 25 percent fulfilled. As a result, the national economy was shorted by 7,000 storage batteries.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum obligates managers of all ranks to implement additional measures for fulfilling plans for the current year without any corrections. This directive must be carried out without exception.

The above is true in even greater measure for contract discipline. With the growth in integration of production, the requirement for fulfillment of contract responsibilities is growing. Here there are no discounts for objective conditions, nor should there be. However, from the beginning of the current year, 280 enterprises allowed debts in the sum of 204 million rubles.

The strengthening of plan discipline is closely tied with the mobilization of the entire production potential. It is necessary to wage a decisive struggle for effective application of production capacities. Here there is still much mismanagement. An investigation concluded that on the day of the investigation, out of 39,000 units of metal processing equipment, over 4,000 machine tools were not operational. In the Dzhizak Oblast, over half of the installed equipment stood idle, in the Bukhara Oblast--34 percent, in Khorezm Oblast--28, and in Tashkent Oblast--15 percent.

In a number of sectors, the necessary intensity in work is not ensured, and material-technical resources are poorly utilized. Out of 17,000 earth digging mechanisms in water resources construction organizations, almost or 62 percent, operate in a single shift. This figure in Glavsredazirsov-khozstroy [Construction of Sovkhozes in Central Asia Main Administration] comprises 74 percent. In automobile transport last year, 17 percent of the trucks stood idle every day, as well as a fifth of the buses. Empty transit of auto transport comprises over 40 percent of all mileage.

A great reserve is the reduction in the volumes of uninstalled equipment, which has accumulated in the sum of 550 million rubles at the warehouses of enterprises and construction sites.

The party committees must decisively increase the demand placed on managers for immobilizing material goods and for the practice of unthinkingly purchasing the latest technology which the enterprises cannot or do not want to use.

Great losses are incurred due to carelessness in transport, storage and expenditure of cement, fuel, mineral fertilizers, and agricultural products. Mismanagement and waste must be curtailed everywhere, and the struggle for economy and thrift must be expanded everywhere.

In working out their plans, the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the ministries and departments must provide for decisions ensuring the effective application of the created potential and the transition of the economy to the path of intensification. More attention should be given to key, prospective questions of the development of the national economy, and the errors of past years should not be repeated. This is particularly important because in the near future the ministries and departments will receive the control figures for the 12th Five-Year Plan. We must ensure the scientific substantiation and balance of plans, as well as a full accounting of all available reserves.

The main lever in intensification is the cardinal acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the restructuring of all spheres of production and the entire system of economic management on the basis of the latest achievements in science and technology. Recently, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, as well as Soviet and economic management organs in the republic have started to delve more deeply into this problem, and interest in questions of introduction of new technology has increased. In the years of the 10th and 11th Five-Year Plans, around 2,000 scientific developments have been introduced into production, with an overall economic effect of around 3 billion rubles. Every year the scientific organizations and VUZes perform over 400 scientific-research projects.

However, the pace as well as the very character of technical retooling of the national economy do not meet the requirements of the day. Technical retooling still does not encompass the large-scale parameters of the national economy.

At the same time, the portion of manual labor in the republic accounts for around 50 percent of the work volume in industry and 60 in construction, while in the Ministry of construction it is even 72 percent.

A typical picture may be observed at numerous enterprises, where primitive manual labor is employed side by side with modern equipment. According to TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] data, 56 percent of the workers servicing mechanized and automated shops and production sectors are engaged in manual labor. At the same time, only half of the mechanized flow lines and 40 percent of the automatic lines are utilized to their full project capacity.

The managers and specialists of ministries and departments, enterprises and associations, bear personal responsibility for the effective application of new engineering and progressive technology. It is necessary to utilize the latest equipment to its full capacity and with maximal return, and on this basis to strice toward radical intensification of production and growth of labor productivity.

Scientific workers are called upon to make a significant contribution to solving the problems of accelerating scientific-technical progress. Today science is becoming not only a direct, but also an ever more active and mighty productive force of developed socialist society. A large scientific potential has been created in Uzbekistan. Every year the expenditures for science comprise almost 100 million rubles.

There are many scientific collectives in the republic which have established strong ties with production and are striving toward a high effectiveness of scientific development. However, some scientific subsections have not had anything to offer production for years. Throughout the republic, a third of the research is completed in the form of scientific reports, methodologies and other recommendation oriented materials which present no particular practical value. In the computer center of the Karakalpak section of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, the return on each invested ruble comprised only 1 kopek.

Duplication of effort is often allowed in the organization of scientific-research work. Tens of scientific institutions have already for many years been engaged in problems of cotton picking machines. But as they say, "the cart is still there," and there have been no significant changes in the work of these combines.

The situation is analogous also with the introduction of new effective irrigation methods. Around 10 organizations are engaged in work on these questions throughout the republic. And what are the results of their work? In the overwhelming majority of areas, irrigation is still performed by the old-fashioned method. The work of the Scientific-Research Institute of Sericulture deserves serious criticism. In the past 10 years it has practically not proposed anything new.

The obkoms, gorkoms, and party raykoms must increase their demands placed on managers and specialists for the solution of problems associated with accelerating scientific-technical progress. It is necessary to firmly ingrain in all the personnel an irreconcilability to technical stagnation and backwardness.

The Council of Ministers and the Gosplan [State Planning Committee] are called upon to gradually improve the mechanism of integrating science and production and to develop such economic conditions which would effectively facilitate expansion and strengthening of mutual ties of the scientific institutions with the enterprises and farms and reduction of the times for development and introduction of progressive technologies, equipment and materials.

It is necessary to everywhere increase the role of the Academy of Sciences as the main center coordinating the activity of all the scientific organizations and VUZes in the development of current problems on accelerating socio-economic development of the republic.

The transition of the economy to the path of intensification requires the faster introduction of capacities and the assimilation of new production within

the plan periods. Nevertheless, many, even the most important, facilities are being built at an unacceptably slow rate. Unfinished construction in the republic has increased to 79 percent and in the past year alone it has risen by 1.5 billion rubles. The reconstruction of operating enterprises is also being implemented at an extremely slow rate.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the growth in production effectiveness are inseparable from a radical increase in product quality. In the republic there are many enterprises whose collectives understand their task to be specifically this. They value the plant trademark and seek means of improving their work. Recently the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee approved the initiative of the Tashkent Tricot Association and the Kokand Footwear Factory in developing specialized flow lines for first quality products. The party committees, the Ministry of Light Industry, and other departments have been called upon to ensure the widespread introduction of this beneficial undertaking.

On the whole, however, we cannot be satisfied with the quality of manufactured products. Already this year, the Gosstandard [State Committee for Standards] organs have rejected 97 percent of the cotton fabric which they had inspected, 64 percent of the confectionery products, 26 percent of the tricot products, almost half the flour, and over 40 percent of the vegetable oil and macaroni. In 3 years, 1.6 million pairs of shoes were returned or reduced in quality grade for the Tashkent Footwear Factories Nos 1 and 2 alone. This is what was referred to at the April Plenum as a misappropriation of material resources and waste of our people's labor.

The need was stressed repeatedly for stopping the output of products which are not in demand and which do not sell. However, the ministries and departments this year have again planned the output of products and goods which they know will sit on the warehouse shelves. In the Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] and Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] alone, the trade organizations have refused to conclude contract agreements for delivery of products in the sum of 100 million rubles. And this is as it should be. Goods which are known to be flawed cannot be paid for either at the expense of the state or at the expense of the consumer.

The managers of the ministries and departments must review the entire nomenclature of products manufactured by their enterprises and take out of production those products, especially consumer goods, which do not meet high current requirements. The demand for product quality must be very strict. These questions must be solved with consideration for the needs of the workers in an efficient manner and without the least bit of indulgence.

The resolution of these and other questions of production intensification depends largely on the management of the economy and on bringing the economic management mechanism into line with the attained level of development of productive forces and with new requirements. Recently, we have spoken repeatedly about the need for improving the work of the administrative organs. However, many ministries and departments are slow in restructuring their work and become carried away with red tape and with compilation of various types of instructions.

Last year, the Uzbek SSR State Committee Water Resources Construction (T. B. Baymirov) forwarded almost 5,000 different documents to its organizations with an overall circulation of 144,000 copies, or 550 documents a day. In this same period, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Production (R. A. Abdullayev) issued 640 decrees and 178 statutes to the collegium. The Ministry of Agriculture (A. I. Ikramov) sent over 700 directive documents to its subordinate organizations. Clearly, such an amount of paperwork only distracts the sector's workers from solving specific economic management problems.

We must proceed more vigorously along the path to expanding the rights of enterprises and their independence. We must introduce cost accounting and on this basis increase the responsibility and interest of the labor collectives in the end results of their work. In this connection, the large-scale economic experiment takes on important significance. Its positive results are obvious. Most of its participants have improved the fulfillment of contractual deliveries and have met their responsibilities to the consumers. The production cost of products has been reduced at the enterprises. Above-plan profits have been realized, material incentive funds have been increased, and plan, production and labor discipline is being strengthened.

We must carefully study the experience of operation under experimental conditions and must help enterprises in overcoming difficulties. The main thing is to more resolutely introduce the forms of management which have passed approbation into the practice of all the ministries, departments, associations and enterprises.

The introduction of progressive forms of labor organization deserves special attention, primarily cost accounting and the brigade contract. The number of such collectives in industry has reached 29,000, and in construction--over 6,000. In agriculture, 73 percent of the brigades and teams work within the collective order. However, there is still much formalism and bureaucraticism here.

The Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, association and enterprise managers, and party and professional union organizations must perform an in-depth analysis of the state of introduction of the brigade form and the stimulation of labor. They must also take additional measures for its planned development.

Life requires the radical improvement of the planning system in order to relieve the plans of labor collective of the abundance of indicators and to make broader application of the economic standards which open the way for initiative and enterprise.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee presented the task of beginning the development of organizational structures of management, liquidating excess links, simplifying the apparatus, and increasing its effectiveness. Parallelism and duplication of effort at various levels of management and production considerably complicate the resolution of many questions on the development of the national economy. Let us take, for example, the agro-industrial complex. Today its structure is comprised of 15 ministries, state committees, departments

and other republic organizations. Each of them has its own sectorial, planning, supply and engineering services, their own subdivisions in the oblasts and rayons.

The Council of Ministers must perform a comprehensive study of this question and submit its recommendations. An initial step might be the centralization of the engineering services on the farm and the material-technical supply services of all the agricultural subdivisions.

Recently, the Central Committee and the party obkoms and raykoms have implemented a number of major and decisive measures for bringing about order in the sector and for increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production. And yet today there is the need for concentrating on certain problems whose solution is of primary importance. First of all this concerns the inadmissably great contract in the production of gross product per hectare of irrigated land at farms which have approximately equal soil-climatic conditions.

The central task must be to increase the effectiveness of land application, to radically improve the state of land reclamation, and on this basis to maximally increase the production of high quality raw cotton and fiber.

The intensification of agricultural production requires the introduction of progressive technologies and improved application of material-technical resources. It is necessary to strive toward the effective application of technology and to bring about order in its storage, repair and technical servicing.

There are many unutilized reserves in animal husbandry. Farms do not receive a significant amount of production as a result of ineffective work on herd reproduction and absence of order in breeding.

The elevation of animal husbandry is closely tied with the fodder base. Additional conditions have emerged for strengthening this base. Today, order is being brought about in land application. A complex of agro-technical measures has been implemented. An instrument survey of arable areas has been completed, and much attention is being devoted to the introduction of scientifically substantiated crop rotation. The reduction in the plan for procurement of raw cotton made it possible to increase the areas sown with fodder cultures by over 200,000 hectares.

The planting of alfalfa, corn for silo, and fodder root crops has been increased considerably. Many farms, considering the importance of these measures, completed the planting of fodder crops in time, located them on crop rotation fields, and expanded care for the planted areas.

However, in a number of places, the errors of past years are again being repeated. Disruptions are allowed in the plans for culture location, planting is not done over complete fields or on a crop rotation basis, and there is distortion in reporting.

There are many shortcomings in the application of capacities of animal husbandry complexes and poultry farms. At the Tashkent Poultry Farm last year they were

utilized by only 15 percent. On the whole throughout the republic, the introduced poultry farm capacities were less than half utilized. We must put an end to such waste.

The elevation of animal husbandry is one of the most important tasks of party, soviet and economic management organs of the republic. We must once again review the location of the party forces in the sector, strengthen it with specialists, and create all the necessary conditions for work and rest of the breeders and materially and morally stimulate their work. It is necessary to decisively increase the responsibility of farm managers for expanding the fodder base, for the proper maintenance of cattle, and for strict adherence to veterinary standards, and on this basis to attain an increase in the production of meat, milk and eggs.

The primary goal of all the work of the agro-industrial complex is the realization of the Food Program and the improved supply of food products to the population. The republic has great reserves for improving the provision of vegetables and fruits to the population, and these reserves must immediately be brought into action.

All the tasks and plans, all the efforts of the CPSU in the sphere of economics are directed ultimately toward a single goal--to make the life of the Soviet man richer and better. Recently the volume of per capita retail commodity trade has increased in the republic and the material-technical base for trade and domestic services has been strengthened.

However, the level of trade and domestic services to the population still does not meet the requirements and tasks of the present day. The established plans for development of the sector are not being fulfilled. Throughout the republic, 80 percent of the population's monetary expenditures are spent on buying goods and only 7-8 percent on services. This is one of the worst ratios in the country.

It is necessary to plan the leading development of services to the population. We must build store-warehouses, lumber trade bases, trade-production complexes, and domestic enterprises which would render the broadest range of services to the population, including the repair and construction of individual residential houses.

Business interests require us to once again deal with the conditions of operation of enterprises in the sphere of services. After certain measures for strengthening discipline, significant work has been performed in this direction. However, then, due to the absence of proper control, many enterprises in trade and domestic services and state institutions associated with the everyday demands of the people arbitrarily changed over to the old schedules which were convenient not for those whom they served, but only for those who worked in them. The Council of Ministers and the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies must return to these questions and to bring about order once and for all in the sphere of services.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee devoted particular attention to the solution of such an important social problem as housing. Here we have a

great lagging behind. In the elapsed years of the five-year plan, around 2 million square meters of overall housing area, or 28,000 apartments have not been introduced into operation through all the sources of financing.

The Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive and administrative organs should pay particular attention to the unconditional fulfillment of plans for residential and cultural-domestic construction, for expansion of production and for increasing the quality of consumer goods, as well as for improving medical, trade, transport and communal services to the population.

In implementing long-term and current tasks for economic and social development and preparation for the upcoming party forum, as the speech noted, it is necessary to depend more fully on the Soviets, professional unions, the Komsomol, and organs of popular control, as well as to step up the activity of all links in our society's political system.

Under conditions of the republic, where a large portion of the population is comprised of young people aged up to 25 years, work on increasing the role of the Komsomol in bringing up the youth is particularly important.

Intensifying work among the youth and all categories of the republic's population must inevitably be the center of attention of the party committees and organizations, and must be maximally tied in with the main task of the present day--the acceleration of socio-economic development.

The further strengthening of discipline, organization and order requires an intensification of the struggle against waste and misappropriation of socialist property, against lawbreaking and infraction of moral standards. Much has recently been done in this direction. However, it is necessary to continue to build up the efforts of administrative organs and the broad segment of society in curtailing and preventing lawlessness.

The decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee have evoked unanimous support and heated approbation of communists and all the workers of the republic. Workers, kolkhoz farmers and the intelligentsia all actively support the measures which are being taken, knowing full well the state of affairs on site, and report on the shortcomings and negative occurrences, demanding effective and decisive action on their curtailment. The party committees, the soviet and state organs have been called upon to multiply their efforts in realizing the course which has been taken.

We must lift all of our educational work up to a new level. In propaganda and ideological activity as a whole, as comrade M. S. Gorbachev stressed, "let it not seem paradoxical to anyone.--there must also be fewer words and more action."

The party organizations must help people to finally understand the essence of the economic and social processes which are taking place, to recognize their objective vital necessity. We must bring agitation closer to the deeds of the collective, and transfer its center directly to the shop, brigade or farm.

The work of agitators, political information specialists and propagandists must take on a qualitatively new content and must become more varied in form and methods. They determine to a considerable degree the creation of the proper climate in the collectives and the security of people in knowing that honest, conscientious labor will find its true evaluation and, on the contrary--negligence, sloppiness, and disruption of discipline will find rejection from all work comrades.

According to the results of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks associated with the preparations for the 27th Party Congress, a unified political day will be held in the republic on 17 May. The members of the Central Committee, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the management personnel, scientists, and cultural workers must take part in it.

The means of mass information and propaganda must operate more efficiently. Many presentations by the press, television and radio still lack depth of analysis and viable generalizations, as well as social acuteness of the problems raised.

The preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are entering their most crucial period, said I. B. Usmankhodzhayev in conclusion. We must mobilize all our efforts toward an in-depth clarification of the essence of the directives of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to ensure a proper greeting to the party congress. We must involve all the party, soviet and ideological cadres in this effort. In expanding this work, we must remember that soon the CPSU Central Committee will present the documents of the 27th Congress for general discussion. The preparation for this discussion must begin even now.

12322

CSO: 1830/642

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL BEMOANS CHAOS IN KIRGHIZ MINISTERIAL ARCHIVES

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by T. Abdykadyrov, deputy chief, Main Archives Administration under the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers under the rubric "An Ongoing Review": "Archives Love Order"]

[Text] Archiving involves all branches of the economy directly. Institutions, organizations and enterprises generate documents which reflect their daily activity and a history of the creative work of our people. These documents serve as the State Archives Fund's source for record acquisition and supplementation. The new Statute on the USSR State Archives Funds, approved by the 4 April 1980 decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, summarizes a standard legal basis for the maintenance of public records which meets the demands of a developed socialist society. The responsibility of ministries, departments, institutions, organizations and enterprises for the selection, registration, safety and utilization of the documents, as well as for their timely transfer to state archives and for the observance of rules established by the USSR Main Archives Administration, is growing.

A public review of the safety of documents in state and department archives is taking place in the republic at the present time. The review period for state archives is from 25 Nov 1984 through 25 Dec 1985, and for department archives, from 1 Jan through 1 Dec 1985. The present public review of the State Archives Fund differs from previous reviews in that it will address only one facet of the operation, the maintenance of document safety. The job is to study thoroughly the state of document retention in the archives of republic's ministries, departments, institutions, organizations and enterprises, to implement practical measures in order to eliminate deficiencies uncovered during the review and to guarantee unconditionally the safety of the documentary sources.

Ministries and departments do some work in ensuring document safety. Thus, review commissions of the ministries of agriculture, health and general and higher education; and administrations of the weather service, of state committees for agricultural equipment, vocational and technical education and of Gosbank administration and others regularly do document safety verification in units under their jurisdiction. At the same time,

managers of many ministries and their review commissions have yet to undertake review work in an appropriate manner. The ministries of trade, auto transport and highways, construction, construction materials production, housing and municipal services and of personal services deserve reproach. Their commissions are inactive, and the stipulations of the public review is not being adhered to. Furthermore, in ministries and departments like those responsible for the fruit and vegetable industry and social security and in organizations like the Kirghiz Consumers' Union [Kirgizpotrebsoyuz] and the Civil Aviation Administration the review process has not begun.

Materials of the 26th Party Congress address the problems of improving administration and control as an important party-state task. Good administration without documents is unthinkable. Improving the handling of documents contributes substantively to strengthening party and state discipline. Therefore, doing a public review successfully requires timely awareness of the administrative documents and the initiative and precise organization of central review commissions to which all practical and organizational efforts to achieve administrative order management are entrusted.

One of the tasks of public review is to ensure that archives are housed in suitable facilities. However, this situation is not good. Throughout the republic there are 3,451 institutions that are sources for document acquisition. Of them 1,935 have separate facilities adapted to serve as archives. In Frunze of 377 institutions, 186 have such facilities, and in Osh Oblast, 725 of 1105. However, such republic institutions, like the ministries of higher education, culture and the fruit and vegetable industry and the State Committee on Cinematography, do not have at their disposal any archival facilities, a lack shared by organizations under their jurisdiction. For this reason and because there are no people responsible for the archives, there are cases of document loss and destruction in Kirghiz Consumers' Union, the confectionery association and liqueur and vodka distillery in Frunze, the Institute of Pedagogy, the Kolkhozchu sport society and in the Civil Aviation Administration.

Improving organizational document storage depends to a great extent on the availability of staff employees and the level of their training. At the present time the number of staff workers doing archival work is 12 percent of the total number of institutions that are the sources for document acquisition. For example, of the 344 institutions in Naryn Oblast, staff archival personnel are on the job only in 13; in Issyk-Kul Oblast, of 489 institutions, in 3; in Osh Oblast, of 1,105 institutions, in 30, etc. In the majority of organizations either there is no one responsible for archival work or the work is done by someone ill-prepared to do it. Clearly, all this has a negative impact on the level and quality of the work. Therefore, strengthening departmental archives with qualified staff is very important.

The task of maintaining document safety also requires that documents be put in order yearly. To date, in ministries, departments and institutions under their jurisdiction more than 156,000 items have yet to be put in

order. The situation is especially unfortunate in the systems of the ministries of social security, trade, land reclamation and water resources, and education; and the Kirghiz Consumers' Union and Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions. The situation is no better in the executive committees of the councils of peoples' deputies. Here, and also in the systems of the procurator's office, justice and social security, the administration for geology and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture there are tens of thousands of past due records. The question of improving departmental archives is an important one. However, most of the ministries and departments have not undertaken its solution.

The organizational management and control of documents in office work are the most difficult tasks in archival work. They are important functions of the state apparatus. In documents of the 26th Party Congress and decisions of CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the task of improving office work quality and control over how it is carried out is viewed as a party-state responsibility. Improving the quality of work with documents has a substantial effect on strengthening party and state discipline. Cognizant of this, the republic's archives workers are striving to improve all the many ways in which they deal with documents, from setting up office work in organizations to preparing documents for storage.

Today there are still many deficiencies as well as unresolved questions in our work. Therefore, administrators of ministries and departments, central agencies, public organizations and offices of the State Archival Fund as well as their workers are faced with the need of making a great contribution to the creation of model archival and office work services, which in turn will promote the improvement of administration and the maintenance of records in the republic.

8750

CSO: 1830/693

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK CP CC BURO CENSURES WEAK ATHEISTIC WORK

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 May 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro ratified a plan on organizational-political and propagandist measures for the implementation of the decisions and directives of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The party, soviet, economic management and social organizations were charged with implementing specific measures for mobilization of the labor collectives toward the successful fulfillment of tasks and responsibilities for 1985 and for the five-year plan as a whole, as well as for the further development of socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Central Committee Buro praised the patriotic initiative of leaders in industry, construction, transport, communications, agriculture and the sphere of public services who have called upon the republic's workers to mark the 27th CPSU Congress with new achievements in labor. The resolution on this topic will be published in the press.

The tasks were examined on implementation of the resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures for Developing Services on the Repair and Construction of Residential Housing, Structures for Gardening Cooperatives, Garages and Other Buildings by Public Order for the Years 1986-1990 and in the Period to the Year 2000". The appropriate decision was adopted by the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

The question regarding the work of the Urgench City Party Organization was discussed in relation to increasing the responsibility of communists for adhering to the CPSU Charter and the standards of party life. The attention of the party gorkom buro was focused on the serious shortcomings and omissions in the management of the primary party organizations, in ensuring the avant-garde role of CPSU members in the struggle for speeding up the intensification of production, and in strengthening party and labor discipline, organization and bringing about order.

It was proposed that the party gorkom and the primary party organizations increase their level of organizational-party and ideological work in light of

the decisions of the March and April (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks associated with preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Congress of the Uzbek Communist Party. It is necessary to increase the overall demands placed on each communist for a conscientious attitude toward fulfilling the social debt, the party decisions and the directive requirements, as well as for making broad use of reports by CPSU members at party meetings and party committee and buro sessions.

A report was presented by the Sariasi party raykom buro of Surkhan-Darya Oblast on work in the atheistic education of the population. Comrade A. Namazov, first secretary of the party raykom, and comrade M. Kh. Kurnyayev, ispolkom chairman of the rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, were reprimanded for weakening management over this important sector of ideological activity, for not taking timely and effective measures for intensifying the struggle against the remnants of the past, and for breaking the law regarding cults.

The Central Committee Buro demanded that the party raykom and the primary party organizations always keep sight of the questions of formulating the scientific-materialistic ideology of the workers and ensure effective interrelation of atheistic upbringing with other directions in ideological work and with the specific tasks of the socio-economic development of the rayon and the labor collectives. It is necessary to radically improve the forms and methods of moral influence, particularly on believers, and to take measures for the training and retraining of the cadres--organizers of atheistic propaganda. The necessity was pointed out for a decisive struggle against infractions of Soviet law regarding cults and for increasing the responsibility of communists and responsible persons in eradicating religious vestiges of the past and prejudices.

The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro also examined other questions relating to party management of the economy and organizational-party and ideological work, on which it adopted resolutions.

12322
CSO: 1830/642

Clearly, following these paths will require energy and persistence. As always at important points in our work, Lenin comes to us as our principal advisor. And we must turn anew to his instructions to the party press. Let us recall what are, perhaps, Vladimir Ilich's best-known words on the press: "A newspaper is not only a collective propagandist and a collective agitator; it is also a collective organizer." Let us, from the vantage of the new tasks, listen attentively to Lenin's intonation; let us consider anew the necessity, when addressing enthusiasm and agitation, to stress the ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTION of the new press of the Bolshevik type.

Once again time has revealed the thoughts of Vladimir Ilich, which are familiar to all of us. Today as never before we see the contradictory evidence of impassiveness, of calm observation of events, of preoccupation with petty topics. Today the party, the people, and the tens of millions of our readers, listeners and viewers are waiting with great impatience for us to become effectively involved in life; they are waiting for us to truly follow the rule of "fewer words and more deeds," not simply repeating them day in and day out.

Soviet journalism has accrued a wealth of diversified experience in its active and effective participation in solving the vast socioeconomic tasks of developing the country. It is sufficient to recall just a few recent actions of our major newspapers: mentorship over the construction of the Urenga-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline; of BAM; of the giants of hydroelectric and atomic power engineering; and the contribution which the press is making in improving the non-chernozem lands of Russia. The aktiv of practically all editorial collectives have made quite a few creative achievements. We take pride in all of them, and the positions which we have won.

But a position which was won yesterday, if it does not become a jumping-off point for a new advance, is a position lost. And this captures the essence of the danger of too much attention to past successes. Today, and especially today, a sober, party-like self-critical analysis of our work is required. Without this we will not win any new positions.

"The information media," said CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev at the April (1985) Plenum, "are summoned to make an in-depth analysis of events and phenomena, to bring up the serious problems and propose ways for solving them." Can we, placing our hands on our hearts, declare that we are and always have been at the acme of meeting these demands? One would think, no--we cannot.

Here is an example. We have written a lot about scientific-technical progress. But we've been doing this not looking at the problem as a whole, neglecting to look at the principal contradiction, which lies in the fact that scientific-technical progress in most branches of industry is moving sluggishly, and is essentially an evolutionary process. We've become satisfied with the fact that in some cases measures taken have produced a certain result. But the question has hardly ever been posed in a principled manner, whether from the point of view of the demands of today, much less the future, these results are too small. The words which resounded from the

rostrum of the April Plenum: "Revolutionary achievements are needed--a transition to principally new technological systems, to latest-generation equipment, which provides the highest efficiency," point out how high and how demanding our point of reference must be. And, unfortunately, many of our publications appear stunted in comparison.

Could it be that someone has hindered us? No, one cannot provide a convincing answer to that question. Then what is the matter; what are we lacking? Competence? Boldness? Aggressiveness? Probably both the one, and the other, as well as the third. But more likely, the main thing is principled persistence.

Here is another typical example: Must we be reminded of how sincerely the mass information media supported the appeal of the party to establish order and strengthen discipline everywhere? The long-term nature of this work was plain for all to see. And once again we journalists must accept as a rebuke the words, "...Recently attention to this very important problem has become lax." It is, by the way, our fault that it has become lax; for in this very important popular work, the power of the printed word was not, I would say, fully utilized in detail, as the impulse.

And once again we must ask ourselves, what gave rise to these examples? The conception of a "newspaper campaign" exists; it is a proven, effective form of our work. There is also a caricature of it--the Kampaneyschchina. A newspaper campaign is, if you will, a comprehensive program of the editorial department, which has a carefully-planned purpose; which is oriented on a fully-defined end result. But the Kampaneyschchina is a typical display of window dressing, wordiness, which substitutes for action the appearance of action. We are waging a struggle with Kampaneyschchina, but we ourselves quite often fall ill with it. We start off in one direction or another in our work, and we attract the attention of the entire country, but in a few weeks it disappears from our pages and our screens without any kind of conclusion. A Kampaneyschchina undermines the people's faith in our words; it is simply a danger, for it gives rise to the opinion that, "They'll say it again; then they'll forget it."

The people who read our press today are by and large highly cultured; they possess well-developed feelings of adherence to principle and demandingness. Our contemporary is a person with broad spiritual interests, and with an analytical bent of mind. He has a great deal of faith in us, but he will not accept simplistic answers for the questions he raises; he is disgusted by falsity, by inconsistency, and by the disease of concealing the real contradictions of life. He does not like to hear sermons and prefers a serious conversation between equals--a conversation that is at times quiet, analytical, and at times passionate; but one which always rouses one to well-planned, purposeful action; a conversation during which we also declare to him the wise words of the party, which will stimulate thought and develop the people's initiative; which will imbue in them intolerance for shortcomings.

A newspaper or magazine, a TV screen or a radio--these are not class tutors or mentors, but principled interlocutors who believe in what they do. But if you were to look at our current work from these positions, it would become obvious how often we commit the sins of didacticism, moralizing, pointing the finger, and peremptoriness; how frequently we still use, in the words of Lenin, "agitational exclamations," which made Vladimir Ilich laugh, and which he was opposed to.

There is yet another extreme of which it also does no harm to speak. In striving to depart from a didactic tone, a journalist at times attempts to "squirm under" the reader; he tries to ingratiate himself with him and, instead of gaining his confidence in conversation, falls into a saccharine and occasionally even a vulgar tone, forgetting that a truly effective word is always a weighty and serious word. This is especially characteristic for "moral tidbits", if you want to use shop jargon. As a result, instead of winning the attention and the respect of the reader, viewer or listener, we offend him; we create an impression of insincerity, and lack of respect for his intellect and his knowledge. And the usual result here is, of course, clear.

Today the party places before us with exceptional and simply unprecedented force a demand for truthfulness in our words. An inability to speak the language of truth causes harm not simply and not only in our work. When it turns out that a person reads one thing and in life sees another, this has already affected not only his attitude toward what he has been taught, but toward politics as well.

The 5 May holiday for our profession is the birthday of the newspaper which is not called "Truth" for nothing. The demand for truth, for the truthfulness of the word, has always been the paramount requirement of the party for its own press. "We must speak the truth: in this lies our strength..." This Leninist thought expresses the principled and immutable party position.

Our strength indeed lies in the truth, and we have no reason to hide this. Truth and historical justice lie at the basis of all activity of the Communist Party, and that means party journalism as well. Truth works in favor of communism; it helps the millions who are building a new world to realistically assess both our achievements, and those difficulties and shortcomings which inevitably arise with any growth; and that means becoming better prepared to overcome them.

We are summoned to actively and firmly assert our communist truth, also taking into consideration the uncompromising ideological struggle taking place in the world today, as well as the scientific-technical capabilities which our ideological opponent possesses at the contemporary stage.

A truthful word, as a rule, is a difficult word. But for us, this is the most rigid State Standard, the most indisputable standard for our work.

As Lenin once remarked, "...It sometimes takes a lot of time to seek out the truth." Indeed, how much time, intellect, knowledge, political and professional perceptiveness is required of a journalist at times, in order to

grasp exactly wherein lies the truth of a fact, where the root of the event is hidden, and how the seemingly unrelated events are connected with one another? And at the same time he must not lose sight of such necessary qualities in journalistic work as accuracy, effectiveness and timeliness. A newspaper is not, of course, an encyclopedia yearbook; they even say that it must be oriented on one day only; however, our party newspaper is obligated to present this day truly in all its fulness, and to write an honest chronicle of contemporary life.

In general, though, no one conceals the truth and no one can conceal it. At the same time the truth quite often requires courage and true party militancy. It is well-known how one at times encounters articles in the press which speak frankly and critically of shortcomings; of things that must be put behind us; of someone-or-other's dishonesty or incompetence.

Each of us understands full well how unpleasant it is to be in the position of the one being criticized. But it is precisely this which distinguishes the communist--who, following the requirements of the Party Regulations, looks upon criticism and self-criticism as an effective instrument for overcoming shortcomings, for freeing one's initiative; as the indisputable evidence of our power and our purity. One's attitude toward criticism is an indicator of one's political maturity, the state of party discipline of each worker, the measure for a communist.

Unfortunately, some officials, who accept in principle the importance of criticism and self-criticism--in practice, when it concerns them personally, look upon any critical remarks toward them in the press almost as a personal insult, as an assault on their personal dignity and honor. It is natural that in these situations the reaction to the criticism takes on a specific nature. The spectrum of countermeasures taken is quite broad--from icy silence to open persecution of the author, and revenge for the criticism. At times matters go so far that the editors or the journalist are forced to explain themselves at length, to compile dozens of notes which, in terms of their volume, by far exceed the length of the critical publication itself. It is difficult to accept these actions as consonant with party directives which was recently stressed with great clarity: "The effectiveness of the press, television and radio increases significantly when party committees render active assistance and support to them. However, this assistance and support must always be timely and weighty. And, of course, any attempts at suppressing or ignoring the basis of the criticism must receive the principled scrutiny of the party."

Of course, in presenting high demands with respect to criticism and self-criticism on others, we must not neglect ourselves--and ourselves first of all. I do not in any way wish to assert that the newspapers, television or radio never make mistakes. Mistakes happen, and serious ones. By far the most widespread cause is--superficiality, the race for the "hot scoop," the desire to "shock" at any cost the minds of the readers or the viewers, and the attraction of plain old sensationalism. We must speak frankly of such shortcomings, and root them out in the most decisive manner, reporting to

our audience on this. Public correction of mistakes is a matter of honor to the editors. The demand for truthfulness is mutual: while criticizing others, journalists and the press are obligated to look closely at their own deficiencies as well. To see and make strict inquiries of ourselves for each blunder, no matter how insignificant.

Each of us knows full well that publishing, no matter how much labor has gone into it, is only the beginning of a great work. Whether it's a question of spreading progressive experience or exposing conservatism; of defending a person or criticising the work style of a department--the main question is, "And what has been changed as a result of our article?"

Let's be frank: quite frequently we do not show firmness, consistency and adherence to principle in our struggle for the effectiveness of our publications. Well, how does that happen? You can see that the response to a newspaper article was formal, ambivalent; you can see the attempts of its authors to evade a solution to the problem; and nevertheless you print the response in today's issue. But you aren't fooling the reader; he understands everything, and then loudly condemns us for lack of adherence to principle, as typified under the rubric, "Following Up On News Items"...

However, even in those cases where the editors receive an answer which is to the point and are convinced that events have been put into motion, they nevertheless are not justified in relinquishing control over the question. We are often reassured of the role played by returning to "old subjects." Let's say we told of an interesting initiative. What was its fate in a year, and then in two years--is it really not important to follow up on this? Or: we've seriously criticized a person. What an enormous moral support it would be for him to tell of how he found in himself the resources to correct the mistake! And, I think, it is most important of all to systematically return to what was published in those situations in which the mistakes were not actually corrected, when new intervention is required.

I'd especially like to say something in this connection about progressive experience. Thus far probably no one has been offended from publicizing progressive experience. But this experience is hardly ever adopted--even in those places where it is vitally needed, where it could bring great yields: because--assimilating it would require additional efforts, would disturb the the customary flow of life and work of large groups of people, and would provide an oblique but very accurate rating of the qualities of this worker or that. If one thinks it over, progressive experience is for someone or other more honest than the most severe criticism. Therefore, the attitude toward it becomes like that toward criticism also--as if everyone is "in favor" of it, but in fact--let someone else introduce it.

Today, when the March and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums have literally aroused the entire country, we are obligated to direct our best efforts to the search for, popularization of, and above all--to the introduction of progressive experience. We have been summoned to bring out and show all the best things that exist in our national economy--in science; in the sphere of everyday life; in education and health care; in all areas of

life: to show, and to take charge of how it is best assimilated, how it is used; what or who causes interference here and why. I think that this would be the most tangible and the most needed assistance we could give to the working collectives at the present time.

Still another important sphere of our work concerns questions of perfecting Soviet socialist democracy. Preparations for the party congress, and discussion of draft documents for the congress, would undoubtedly increase even more the activity of the Soviet people. And here a great deal depends on the kind of attention we devote to public opinion, to critical statements and letters from the readers, viewers and listeners; on how we can attract the people; how we can ensure broad publicity.

Publicity and the press: these words are essentially synonymous, for one cannot conceive of a press which is not published; and broad publicity without the press is also inconceivable. In this connection, the instruction of the April Plenum to the party committees, "is deeply concerned with how publicity is ensured, how all channels of communication with the masses operate, and what sort of attention is devoted to public opinion, to the critical statements, comments and letters from the citizens," presents us with enormous opportunities. The task consists of effectively and properly taking advantage of these opportunities; of providing better assistance to the party in expanding the information available to the masses; of disclosing and considering public opinion and native wisdom; and of applying all of this to the service of the overall business of the party and the nation.

Every day we experience the interested participation of the masses in our work. Every day more than 200,000 letters are received by the nation's newspapers, television and radio stations. This provides an inexhaustible source of new themes, facts, information and opinions! And how important it is to wisely and prudently husband this wealth!

The party Central Committee provides us, the journalists, a splendid example of how to take counsel with the people, to keenly perceive their opinions and suggestions, and to make use of the results of such advice in practical activities. It is sufficient to recall merely the meetings at the CPSU Central Committee with the workers, economic administrators and scientists, with the veterans of the Great Patriotic War, with the workers of the Proletarskiy Rayon of Moscow, and with the collective at ZIL [Moscow Automobile Plant imeni I.A. Likhachev]. This is an example of the Leninist style of work, and we are obliged to study it and master it.

Our primary advisers are our tried and true comrades--the worker and rural correspondents. They, in their millions, are at the very heart of life; by their own experience they have learned its most important problems and very often they suggest ways to solve these problems. We simply have to express our sincere thanks to our worker and rural correspondents! And not only say thanks, but give some thought to how we can increase their role in the light of modern demands. Are we in actuality using our volunteer assistants efficiently enough? After all, no one can make a better contribution

to the spreading of progressive initiatives, or to the struggle with egalitarianism and unearned income, or to the universal affirmation of the principles of social justice. Worker participation in the newspapers is one of the forms of the participation of millions in running the country.

Soviet democracy finds direct reflection in the our country's mass information media system. More than 8,000 newspapers are published in the USSR; radio has come into practically every home; and the television audience embraces more than 90 per cent of the populace. The Soviet press expresses with exceptional completeness the interests and opinions of all classes, social and regional groups, and people of all nationalities. But this in turn makes the problem of rational division of labor between the central and the local, between the general political and industrial branch editions, between the newspapers, television and radio, a continuously urgent one.

Here the question arises of scientifically-founded coordination of the work of the editorial departments of the newspapers, magazines, television and radio. Quite often it turns out that one and the same themes, the very same methods and examples, and even the very same heroes roam throughout all the central editorial offices, and all editions start out very much like one another; and people are justified in not perceiving any differences among them.

A second question concerns correlation of the various levels in the press system itself. This question arises from the fact that the local press quite often tries to copy the methods and forms of the central newspapers, and reproduces their work, unjustifiably reducing the space for their own regional information. It is precisely with this that the 1984 CPSU Central Committee Decree, "On Further Improving the Activity of the Regional and City Newspapers," was concerned.

Today, when the role of the working collectives is increasing so noticeably in production and ideological work, it is obviously worthwhile to devote more serious attention to large-edition and wall newspapers. The power of such a press lies in its limited, specific nature; in its trustworthiness; in the fact that a person may read about himself, about his comrades, about his own work, in every issue. However, it is just these opportunities that are somehow utilized least of all. You turn to the newspaper files of any large-edition newspaper, and everywhere you run into reports and accounts by plant managers of various ranks. You go into the workshop and you see a wall newspaper devoted to the celebration of some date, that has nothing whatever to do with the everyday life of the collective, with its concerns and its difficulties.

There used to be a fine tradition, of the central and oblast newspapers taking under their wings the large-edition and the wall press. The editors of the large-edition press would act as collective correspondents and took part in joint spot-checks and inspections; and they would receive skilled consultations and literary assistance. Perhaps it would be **worthwhile** to study this experience with the assistance of our creative union, and resurrect it?

True party journalists write not only with the pen, but also from the heart. The tools of our professional labor are not only knowledge and talent, but also conviction, high morality, and crystal-hard honesty. A journalist is a party warrior; his labor is in full view of millions of people. The requirements for him are the highest and the most demanding. And every one of his words must be supported by his entire political and moral makeup, by his entire human essence.

Today it is especially appropriate to think of this. It is appropriate first of all because, speaking out together with our party and our nation in the most crucial historical period--the period of preparations for the regular 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, we are summoned to be worthy to this historically important work. And worthy in everything--in each line we write, and in all of our deeds.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatelstvo "Pravda". "Zhurnalist", 1985

9006

CS0: 1800/375

IDEOLOGY

WESTERN PROPAGANDA EFFORTS DIRECTED AT SOVIET SAILORS SCORED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by A. Nozhenko, first deputy captain of the vessel Baltiyskiy-51 of the Western Steamship Line, under the rubric "At the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "Behind the Scenes of Subversive Activities"]

[Text] During our stay in the port of Rouen (France), we somehow made the acquaintance of Jacques (Lev'ye), a shipping firm clerk, who visited our vessel on business. Jacques recently graduated from the department of philology at the oldest university in the country--in the city of Cannes. He is completely fluent in Russian. Judging by everything, he regards the USSR and the Soviet peoples sympathetically and benevolently. But, under the influence of bourgeois propaganda, which jabbers a lot about the "democracy" and "freedoms" of capitalist society, he declared in a conversation with us that the Soviet press, supposedly, is unobjective. He alleged that it imposed on its readers one particular point of view; while in the West information is supposedly drawn from many positions, stimulating interest in this or that event.

We had to patiently explain to our guest his mistake. We had to show and prove on the basis of concrete facts the dependence of the bourgeois press and all mass media on big business. We showed its sham objectivity in the interpretation of the most burning problems of peace and relaxation of tension. We showed that freedom, as understood by them, is propagandizing war and neofascism without let or hindrance.

This discussion, one of many similar discussions by the way, shows once more how distortedly Western propaganda presents Soviet reality. It does this methodically. Day after day it foists false appraisals of our life and politics on its numerous readers and listeners. The seeds of slander calculatedly sown by it in peoples' hearts frequently yield poisonous shoots. And even this young Frenchman Jacques Lev'ye, who is basically one of our friends abroad, did not escape such processing.

The heightened zeal with which the wheel of imperialism's propaganda machine is turning is especially noticeable to those of us who frequently stay in the capitalist countries. We frequently encounter unpardonable lies, falsification of events and minor provocations. Ideological wreckers of every stripe

assign considerable significance in their filthy work to penetrating into the midst of sailors of the soviet merchant marine and fishing fleets, the vessels of which are now calling at many ports of the capitalist West.

A short while ago, our vessel spent several months undergoing repair at the (Getaverken) shipyard in the Swedish city of Goteborg. A certain Leo Bergs, a man already getting on in years, became a constant visitor to us on our ship. At first, it was difficult to understand where this visitor worked. First he passed himself off as an electric welder, then as a translator and later as an employee of some sort of Swedish firm. He offered his services to the sailors as a guide for a trip around the city in his car. But in all cases Bergs strove to talk with members of the crew "heart-to-heart." He tried to ask questions that interested him and ascertain the mood of his interlocutors. His knowledge of the Russian language aided him in this, although he spoke with a heavy accent.

Everything became clear one Sunday. Having bumped into a group of sailors on the street who were from a Soviet ship which stood next to our vessel in the shipyard, Bergs invited them to his home for a cup of coffee.

At the start of the conversation Bergs got some newspapers and magazines and a pile of books written in Russian from a cabinet and threw them on a table. He said: "Take them with you. Read them carefully yourselves and pass them on to your friends. You'll understand everything: Where there is freedom, and where there is dictatorship...."

The sailors moved slightly away from the present, having managed to read such words as: Frankfurt-on-Main, Posev publishers. It immediately became clear where the wind was blowing from. Our lads rose and demonstratively left without having touched the coffee. As for Leo Bergs, he no longer appeared on soviet vessels undergoing repair at the shipyard.

Heightened anti-Soviet activity on the part of "God's servants" has also been noted lately. Clergymen have created religious clubs in many Western-European ports. They officially proclaim their goal to be charitable work among the sailors of all countries, regardless of nationality and religious denomination. But, in fact, they are hotbeds of psychological warfare, the fire of which is so assiduously fanned by forces hostile to communism.

In practically all ports of the bourgeois countries, representatives of various religious missions, with their attributes of religious and anti-communist propaganda, are literally pursuing the crews of soviet ships with the persistence of maniacs. In spite of the fact that Soviet sailors decisively reject any kind of contacts with them, and sometimes simply chase them off the ships, ministers of religion do not overlook a single crew. They offer their services in the organization of leisure and insistently press upon the sailors various Russian-language reading materials: brochures, leaflets, and books.

There are quite a few foreign citizens who visit soviet vessels in the ports of the bourgeois countries. The overwhelming majority of them wish to find out a little bit more about the Soviet Union and about the life of Soviet people and their affairs and interests. It does happen, however, that the cordiality and attention shown to guests is used by certain persons to carry out hostile actions. Among the visitors are those who attempt to stealthily plant Russian-language materials for the crews. These leaflets are published in the U.S.A., Great Britain, the FRG and other Western countries. They praise the "heavenly life" abroad and slander our country.

The "ownerless method" of ideological subversion as the sailors refer to it with irony, is widely used at present. It is a calculation on the off-chance. Visitors will come to a ship and one of them will "forget" a newspaper, magazine or book with fabrications about soviet reality. It will be left in the salon, in a cabin, or on the hatch of a hold. Perhaps someone will find the "forgotten item" and it will pique his interest.

It would be an empty and useless exercise to refute all the balderdash that the bourgeois mass media attempts to stuff their countrymen with, while taking advantage of their ignorance. But they are attempting to give the anti-Soviet delirium to Soviet people who are abroad. Nevertheless, the impression is being created that the ideological sword bearers of the knights of psychological warfare are themselves floundering helplessly in the stinking pit that they had so carefully prepared for others.

Members of ships' crews--located far from their native shores--are feeling the entire arsenal of hostile means of communication, psychological pressure and ideological subversion. Our sailors are opposing with their ideological conviction, steadfast solidarity and high political vigilance, the actions of the class enemy and his malicious calumnies against socialism. And when the situation demands it, they give a worthy and decisive repulse to the slanderers and provocateurs.

12784

CSO: 1800/294

23 August 1985

IDEOLOGY

CATHOLICISM'S ROLE IN LITHUANIAN HISTORY ATTACKED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 May 85 p 3

[Article by I. Zaksas, Professor: "Bankrupt Clerical Claims"]

[Text] In recent years, within the choir of anticommunists who are falsifying our country's history, you can hear more and more frequently the voices of those who claim that religion is the basis of the national culture of the peoples in our country. They are heard in the Lithuanian emigré press. The reason for the renewed attention to the role of the Catholicism, in the history of the Lithuanian people is the forthcoming 600th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity in Lithuania.

Bourgeois ideologues of every stripe are trying to "revise" history and create the appearance of a decisive role for Catholicism in the formation and continuing fate of the culture of the Lithuanian people and consider the Lithuanian people inseparably Catholic -- "Lithuanian-Catholic." Catholic theologians describe the baptism of Lithuanians in 1387, as the descent of the "Holy Spirit" and assert that the Lithuanian people at the end of the 14th century had matured spiritually for the meeting "with the Holy Spirit of the Roman Catholic mission." The materialist concept of history, developed in Marxism-Leninism, proceeds from the fact that the means of production condition the social, political and spiritual processes of society. It is not religion, but the socioeconomic requirements of society which cause the formation and development of any phenomenon of spiritual culture.

What caused Lithuania to accept Catholicism? Is the inseparable label "Lithuanian-Catholic" justified? Let's examine history. At the end of the 14th century Lithuania had become the crossroads for opposing sociopolitical, diplomatic and religious forces -- the Polish Kingdom, the Moscow Grand Duchey, the Teutonic Order, and to a certain degree, Hungary, Austria and the Golden Horde. Lithuanian nobility realized that it was unavoidable and necessary to accept Christianity primarily because of political interest -- it strengthened the feudal order. Catholicism is not an innate characteristic of Lithuanian or any other peoples or a trait of their national character.

The Catholic Church was a stranger which had taken refuge in Lithuania. This opinion by the well-known, liberal, bourgeois Lithuanian ideologue, V. Kudirki, hits the mark in refuting the extremist position of Roman Catholic priests who established the inseparable label "Lithuanian-Catholic" from the church pulpit, and asserted that only a good Catholic can be a good Lithuanian.

Much factual data on the true role of Catholicism in the development of the Lithuanian spiritual culture was presented by Lithuanian atheists at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. This problem was given special attention by the liberal ideologues I. Basanavichyus, V. Kudirka, and P. Vileyshis as well as the tireless, atheist propagandist I. Shlyupas and the well-known representative of natural science atheism U. Yu. Adomaytis-Shyarnas. The undiminished attention of bourgeois ideologists to the atheistic and anti-clerical problem is explained simply: desiring to maintain domestic market, the Lithuanian bourgeoisie looked for allies, and the church at that time had a great influence on the people. But emphasizing the necessity of cooperation with the spiritual, the bourgeoisie tried to pull Roman Catholic priests into the nationalist movement, attempting to convince them to support the national culture, especially the Lithuanian language, which was flouted by Catholicism.

As a matter of fact, the coming of Christianity to Lithuania was accompanied not only by the confrontation of two religious and spiritual traditions but also the incursion in it of foreign missionaries and by the beginning of its Polandization. A single cult of Poles and Lithuanians did not create a unity of "brothers in Christ." Most of the 600 years of Polish-Lithuanian relations prior to the socialist period is a history of unity and schisms in believer circles, discrimination by Polish gentry of the Lithuanian peoples under them, and the appearance of conflicts simultaneously for religious and national reasons. The church, according to I. Basanavichyusa, became an instrument of assimilation and a Polandization factory. The well-known Lithuanian writer L. Gira had written in 1910 that the Polish Catholic Church, "while disseminating the teachings of Christ in Lithuania, destroyed everything that was purely Lithuanian since everything that was purely Lithuanian in the eyes of the Polish Roman Catholic priests was "pagan," destroyed the Lithuanian culture, ... and took away from a large part of the Lithuanian people even their native language."

The problems of education stirred up Lithuanian atheists. While describing the historical facts, they wrote about the negative role of the clergy in the public education. I. Shlyupas confirmed that the faithful in the cult were more interested in acquiring riches than in disseminating scientific knowledge among the people. I. Adomaytis-Shyarnas condemned the use of force in Christian schools and scholastic methods. "Everywhere," he wrote, "that the schools were in the hands of the priest ... sciences did not rank high."

Lithuanian atheists showed the negative role of Catholicism in moral progress. This appeared, first, through the vices taught by the church and, second, through the amoral conduct of the cult members. I. Shlyupas, relying on historical facts, showed that Roman Catholic priests, by using harsh punishment for failure to attend masses, inculcated brutality in the people. P. Vileyshis wrote that the Catholic Church in Lithuania inculcated religious fanaticism, hatred toward those who did not believe as they did and intolerance. Atheists exposed the greed, the pursuit of worldly riches, drunkenness and depravity which had spread among the members of the cult. I. Shlyupas linked the tendency toward lower morals among the people with the moral degeneration of the "divine leaders."

In giving a negative evaluation to the role of Catholicism in the development of the Lithuanian culture, atheists assess the proper positive influence of the reformation movement in the 16th century. Prior to the ages of enlightenment and reformation, during the dissemination of Catholicism there is no known case of the bishops or other high church officials who came from Poland to Lithuania devoting themselves to setting up schools and spreading the Lithuanian written language. It was only in connection with the dissemination of the ideas of the reformation in Königsberg that it was possible for the first Lithuanian book, "Mazhvidas Catechism," (1547) to come to light. It took another half century for the Catholic Church in Lithuania, in order not to be left without a flock, to begin to publish books, laws and all sorts of other things as well as religious books in the Lithuanian language. The Polandization of the Lithuanians by the Catholic Church continued while the protestants, having secured Lower Lithuania, Germanized the Lithuanians.

Of course, the idealistic understanding of social phenomena did not allow the Lithuanian atheists of the end of the last century and the beginning of this century to objectively evaluate the role of Christianity in establishing Lithuanian spiritual culture. As with many pre-Marxist atheists, they assigned it an absolutely negative role while excessively idealizing the positive role of the ancient Lithuanian religious beliefs. Individual liberal bourgeois ideologists erroneously identified the Polish Roman Catholic policy of Polandization with the Polish people and fanned the flames of nationalist hostility. But on the whole, the Lithuanian atheistic concept of progressive development created the rich factual material partially presented in this article, objective data and indisputable evidence that Catholicism over a period of many centuries played a negative role in the development of the national consciousness, education, and Lithuanian language and hindered the development of its spiritual culture.

Disregarding the fact that for many centuries religion was inculcated in the national life of the Lithuanian people using highly effective methods, with the radical socialist transformation it lost its previous impact and significance relatively rapidly. The clerical concept of the "Lithuanian-Catholic" turned out to be historically rejected. And the attempts to revive it by certain emigré circles acting in the general stream of anticommunists and anti-Sovietists will be in vain.

12747
CSO: 1800/316

IDEOLOGY

BOOK CLAIMS WEST INFRINGED ON PRE-SOVIET LITHUANIAN SOVEREIGNTY

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 5 Mar 85 p 3

[Book review by doctor of historical sciences Yu. Yermalavichyus under the rubric "On the Bookshelf": "The Collapse of the Anti-Soviet Plans of Imperialism"]

[Text] Under conditions of intensification of the ideological struggle in the international arena, the development of ideological steadfastness among the Soviet people and the raising of their implacability towards the hostile intrigues of bourgeois propaganda acquires special significance. And historical science serves to satisfy this spiritual need. In this connection, the monograph of professor R. Zhyugzhda, "Lithuania in the Plans of the Imperialist States from 1917-1940," is of great interest. It draws great attention with its topicality and importance.

How the imperialist states of the West, exploiting Lithuania's geographical proximity to the territory of the Soviet state, tried to turn it into a jumping-off ground for the execution of sabotage attacks against the first country of socialism is thoroughly investigated in this book on the basis of vast documentary material. It is shown in this book in a sound and well-reasoned manner that the anti-Soviet plans and calculations of imperialist reaction were founded on crude flouting of the sovereignty of the Lithuanian bourgeois state and were deeply inimical to the vital interests of the Lithuanian people. The book makes it clear that the diplomatic efforts of the young Soviet state to preserve the independence of Lithuania and also the revolutionary struggle of the Lithuanian people against their own bourgeoisie, predetermined the collapse of the self-seeking calculations of imperialism. And in this sense the monograph of R. Zhyugzhda possesses not only scientific significance, but great social-educational significance as well.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened up a new epoch in the history of humanity, showed the Lithuanian people the path of social and national liberation. However, reactionary circles of Western imperialism opposed by all means possible the Lithuanian peoples' taking this path. As is shown in R. Zhyugzhda's monograph, with this goal in mind they calculated on making broad use of the nationalistically-minded Lithuanian bourgeoisie. Kaiserite imperialism, which had occupied Lithuania during the First World War, emerged as the first pretender to the role of senior partner.

However, these calculations proved to be wrong. The Lithuanian people, with the working class and its communist vanguard at the head, carried out a socialist revolution at the end of 1918 under the influence of Great October and in accordance with its example. As is quite soundly shown in the book, this also prevented German imperialism from translating its lusts into reality.

The socialist revolution in Lithuania provoked furious hatred in imperialist circles of the Entente and the U.S.A., in as much as it, being a continuation of the cause of Great October, decisively threatened the maintenance of the positions of imperialism in the Baltic states. Consequently, imperialist reaction entered into an active struggle for its suppression and rendered all possible help to local counterrevolution. As R. Zhyugzhda's book makes clear, the far-ranging plans of the ruling circles of the Western powers envisioned drawing bourgeois Lithuania into anti-Soviet actions. But at a time when the imperialist states were not hurrying to recognize the independence of bourgeois Lithuania, the Soviet state in 1920 became the first of the great powers to recognize Lithuania's independence as a state. In so doing it inflicted a telling blow to the plans of the imperialists.

This miscalculation forced the Western states to search out new ways of involving Lithuania in anti-Soviet actions by means of subordinating it to a more solid partner. The reactionary rulers of bourgeois-landowner Poland were selected. But the Soviet-Lithuanian treaty of non-aggression and neutrality, concluded in September of 1926, thwarted these plans as well. As R. Zhyugzhda shows in his book, English imperialism was not helped in its subsequent efforts either by the fascist coup in Lithuania in December of 1926, or by the attempts to rely on the Vatican for the purpose of drawing the Catholic church of Lithuania into a "crusade" against the Country of the Soviets by means of a concordat with the bourgeois-fascist government.

German imperialism having raised its head, it pursued as before its openly predatory goals with respect to Lithuania. Yielding to the pressure of the governments of Great Britain and France, the bourgeois-fascist rulers of Lithuania made concessions to the Hitlerites, winking at their intrigues in the Klaipėda [Memel] Kray. International imperialism fully approved the actions of the nationalistic bourgeoisie of Lithuania in this, while encouraging the anti-soviet appetites of Hitlerite fascism by that very fact.

The Hitlerites took advantage of the impotence of the fascist government of Lithuania and by threatening the introduction of their troops compelled the Smetona clique to transfer the Klaipėda Kray to Hitlerite Germany in March of 1939. This is clearly shown in R. Zhyugzhda's book. Reactionary circles of international imperialism silently approved this aggressive action, thus stimulating the expansion of Hitlerite Germany to the East--towards the borders of the USSR.

After Germany's attack on Poland, the Soviet government ordered the Red Army to take the fraternal population of the Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia under its protection, thus saving Vilnius and the Vilnius Kray from Hitlerite

occupation. In October of 1939 the Soviet Union transferred Vilnius and the Vilnius Kray to Lithuania. Simultaneously with this action, it concluded a treaty of mutual assistance with Lithuania. The author emphasizes that the signing of this treaty met the vital interests of the Lithuanian people and counteracted the plans of the imperialists of England, France, the U.S.A., and Germany as well, that were directed against the USSR. The imperialists, by every means possible, incited the bourgeois-fascist rulers of Lithuania to sabotage the treaty. Frightened by the steadily growing anti-fascist and revolutionary movement of the workers, the bourgeois-fascist clique of Lithuania decided to capitulate to Hitlerite Germany. The author convincingly shows how the fascist rulers of Lithuania nurtured adventurist plans to impose a German fascist protectorate on Lithuania. The socialist revolution in Lithuania in 1940, however, wrecked these anti-popular plans.

R. Zhyugzhda's monograph, making extensive use of little-known documentary sources, thoroughly reproduces the troubles of Lithuania's foreign relations in the years of bourgeois domination. All this gives testimony with enormously convincing force, in an exact and well-reasoned manner, to the fact that the imperialist states of Europe and the U.S.A. looked upon bourgeois Lithuania without the slightest respect for its sovereignty. They openly incited its bourgeois government to engage in anti-Soviet adventures. They crudely interfered in the internal affairs of the Lithuanian bourgeois state. They attempted to use Lithuania for their own reactionary purposes and anti-Soviet plans and unscrupulously pillaged Lithuanian lands.

These actions of imperialist reaction bore an openly anti-popular character and were deeply inimical to the vital interests of the workers. Therefore, the Lithuanian people actively came out against the hostile intrigues of imperialism, while enjoying all possible assistance and support from the Soviet country. R. Zhugzhda's book in a way has something in common with the present. It gives convincing evidence that imperialism pays no heed to anything when it comes to satisfying its own self-seeking interests. It tramples on sovereignty; especially that of small states and peoples. It cynically tramples on freedom and independence and elevates fist law to a principle of its foreign policy. At the same time the book shows that the open and decisive struggle of the workers of Lithuania, under the leadership of the Communist party and with the international aid and support of the peoples of the Soviet Union, not only frustrated imperialist plans with respect to Lithuania, but also furthered the revolutionary switch-over of its working people to the path of socialism and fraternal unity with the peoples of the great Soviet country.

12784

CSO: 1800/294

SOCIOLOGY

KIRGHIZ PROCURATOR URGES VIGOROUS FIGHT AGAINST FIGURE-PADDING

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 29 May 85 p 4

[Article by P. Dryzhak, Kirghiz SSR procurator: "For Figure-Padding--Accountability: The Law Is Mandatory for All"]

[Text] The task of using every means at our disposal to increase socialist discipline--labor, plan and state--has moved into the ranks of the most urgent tasks in recent years. A great deal has been done in the republic to safeguard socialist property and to strengthen organization and discipline in the national economy.

A barrier has not been raised against negative occurrences everywhere, however, and attempts to take public property, mismanagement, abuse of position, failure to fulfill contractual commitments, figure-padding and defrauding of the state have still not been entirely eliminated.

Figure-padding in reports to the state and the presentation of other deliberately distorted data in plan fulfillment reports are causing particular detriment to the national economy. They impair discipline and are ordinarily motivated by greed and frequently, by careerist considerations. A persistent and constant battle against sham and figure-padding, as underscored in decisions coming out of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, is not a short-term campaign but an undeviating party line directed toward the strictest observance of the law and the establishment of proper order in accounting and reporting on the fulfillment of state plans.

Bringing those guilty of sham promptly to account and creating a climate of public condemnation around cases of fraud against the state depend to a significant degree upon the principle and efficiency of law enforcement and monitoring agencies and the people's control committees.

Agencies of the procurator's office have taken a number of steps in recent years to eliminate these negative occurrences and the conditions giving rise to them. Based on the findings of inspections, the guilty parties have been brought to party, disciplinary, material and criminal accountability. Last year alone, 430 officials were brought to disciplinary and material accountability and 350 were issued warnings for defrauding the state in various ways.

Individuals guilty of sham in agriculture have been exposed and punished in Naryn and Talas oblasts, in the consumer service system in Osh Oblast and the city of Kara-Balta, in construction organizations under the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction, in state and cooperative trade. The director and the chief specialists at the Frunze Canning Plant under the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry have been brought to criminal accountability for defrauding the state. They engaged in figure-padding to cover up for their abuses and their inability to organize the work properly. The former director of the Naryn Meat Combine, Dzhumagazyev, chief accountant Tursumambetov and senior economist Eshkulov distorted the report figures for all 4 quarters of 1983 and illegally paid out 4,500 rubles in bonuses. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against them. Former director of the Kyzyl-Kiya Bakery, Kamchiyev, and Bondareva, chief engineer at that enterprise, have been convicted of figure-padding. The director of the Osh Home Labor Combine, Raimzhanov, chief engineer Ibrayeva and chief accountant Nuriyev have been brought to accountability.

It is impossible to successfully combat violations of the law with criminal law alone, however. The March Plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee stressed the fact that the struggle against service abuses and other negative occurrences must be conducted with joint efforts by the entire republican party organization and that it must be given extensive publicity. Legality must be observed at all levels of the economic system and management.

What are the causes of and the conditions contributing to violations of state discipline? First and foremost, lack of control on the part of monitoring and management bodies. Also connivance. The boards and the leadership of ministries do not always properly counteract figure-padding and sham. They sometimes concern themselves not with the real situation in the industry, but with having it appear on paper that everything is going smoothly.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses under the Ministry of Agriculture, for example, have distorted figures for weight gains in livestock, feed procurement and harvests. An inspection by the procurator's office on the Sovkhoz imeni Cholponbay in Kirovskiy Rayon revealed that 966 sheep which had died and 43 which had had to be killed were included on the report as live animals. Sydykov, acting chairman of the board on the Kolkhoze "1 May" in Issyk-Kulskiy Rayon, padded milk production figures by 360 quintals, indicating that the plan had been fulfilled by 100.2 percent, although it had actually not been fulfilled. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture treated those crimes as ordinary incidents. Those guilty of sham were punished. Steps taken at the demand of agencies of the procurator's office were not properly publicized in the system, however.

A study of inspections conducted by the procurator's office shows that not all of the leaders of ministries, departments and oblast management bodies or their legal services are making a real attempt to prevent violations of state discipline. In far from all cases is the material loss recovered for the state from those who have caused such a loss by their negligence, have padded figures, paid out bonuses or written off equipment or materials illegally. Typically,

the enterprises and organizations and their leaders do not demonstrate initiative in this matter themselves. They have not instituted a single action in the courts for the recovery of losses, while the procurators have instituted 90 such actions for a total of 96,000 rubles.

In some cases figure-padding is regarded as some kind of harmless infraction of finance and management discipline. When brought to accountability, the guilty parties assume the air of "sufferers" for the interests of the collective, and they enjoy undeserved protection on the part of directing bodies. In order to bring to account Arykov, former deputy of the Acha-Kaindinskiy Rural Soviet and director of the Sovkhoz imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR in At-Bashinskiy Rayon, it was necessary to appeal three times to the rural Soviet, the rayispolkom and the Naryn Oblispolkom. Dzhumabayev, chief of the At-Bashinskiy Mobile Mechanized Column of the Narynobltselstroy Trust under the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction, who was convicted of sham and fined 300 rubles, remained in his office and directed the collective for a long time, until the procurator's office intervened.

Unfortunately, there are more than just isolated cases in which individuals who have committed figure-padding attempt to evade accountability.

The Tokmakskiy, Panfilovskiy and other ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies have taken this stance in the past. Experience has shown that figure-padding and sham are most frequently to be found where intra-departmental control is poorly organized, where inspections are conducted without an in-depth study of financial and management operations. Figure-padding was done without hindrance in the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services for a number of years for this reason: 4 years in the Salyut Photographic Arts Association and for 2 years in the Osh Mobile Mechanized Column of the Yuzhremstroy Trust. Last year workers in that inspection administration found only one case of distorted reporting, whereas agencies of the Central Statistical Administration uncovered it in 16 consumer service enterprises.

The accounting and reporting system in construction organizations of the Ministry of Construction, the Main Administration for Kolkhoz Construction KISSR, the Main Administration for Water Resources Construction KISSR and the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways does not measure up to the demands made of it. The padding of transportation and cargo turnover volumes is still widespread in them, and this results in the pilferage and squandering of fuel. The Ministry of Agriculture is supposed to make annual inspections on the farms, but workers with the KRU [Control and Inspection Administration] have not looked in on many of them in years. Figure-padding and other distortions in reporting are therefore not a rarity in that system.

Poor control is one of the significant reasons why these alien occurrences are being eliminated too slowly and only formal actions are being taken against the guilty parties. Discipline must be strengthened in the control and inspection administrations themselves. They must rid themselves of those occasional individuals inclined to commit crimes. When Shamshiyev, inspector with the Control and Inspection Administration of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, uncovered pilferage and figure-padding on the Issyk-Kul Kolkhoz in Dzhetty-Oguzskiy Rayon, for example, he attempted for a bribe to cover up the

activities of chairman Kasymov and his accomplices. All of them have now been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their protector Shamshiyev along with them.

The procurator's office in the republic has submitted proposals to the heads of ministries and departments for eliminating violations of the law, and these have been reviewed by the boards. We hope that the measures which have been worked out will not just remain on paper and that the work of the ministries and departments will measure up to party demands.

There is a great deal to be done to enhance the effectiveness of our campaign against violations of the law. Fulfilling party decisions, workers with the procurator's office will be more persistent in combatting attempts to take the people's property and violations of state discipline. We are counting on the support of the labor collectives and on the joining of efforts by people's controllers and state control bodies.

11499

CSO: 1830/662

SOCIOLOGY

KIRGHIZ EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATION SYSTEM FUNCTIONS POORLY

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by A. Sachenko, chief of an administration, KiSSR Ministry of Justice: "They Don't Work, But Eat. Why?: The Law Obliges Everyone"]

[Text] Folk wisdom has it that "he who doesn't work, doesn't eat." However, there are people who year in and year out do not work anywhere or work only intermittently and poorly. Nevertheless, they eat (and not only one meal a day), drink and enjoy themselves at resorts. Society is supporting them.

Loafers and vagrants cause harm to the social order in the production, distribution and consumption of material wealth and also have a corrupting influence on those around them, especially youth. This environment gives rise to criminality of other kinds: theft, misappropriation, robbery and hooliganism.

Therefore, at a recent CPSU Central Committee meeting the most important and urgent questions dealing with strengthening labor discipline and putting the country's economy on the road to intensive development were discussed. Workers who spoke stressed the necessity of taking more harsh measures against job-hoppers and parasites.

The battle goes on in the republic against all kinds and manifestations parasitism. The battle, however, is not nearly as effective and purposeful as the party and public demand. It is very rare that either law enforcement organizations or collectives take effective measures against the loafers. It just does not happen that a good, honorable, hard working person suddenly becomes a loafer. Analysis of this type of legal proceeding shows that 90 percent of those convicted of loafing and vagrancy are alcoholics. Whether lack of discipline and laziness push a person to drinking, or the love for alcohol finally alienates him from socially productive work is not important. However, a step on the way to parasitism that seems almost an obligatory one is when a person becomes a job-hopper, staying on any one job a short time, and then "resting" for months before going on to his next job.

The Militia organs should expose these lovers of extended vacations. They do make some effort to do this, but that is all. The militia do not

maintain close professional contacts with apartment and building committees, and consequently, they do not keep the necessary record of those who do not work, especially of those who live on unearned funds. A study of court cases last year showed that only 8 percent of the loafers received official warnings about the obligation to get work during the first 6 months of their "vacation," and 50 percent, even after they had been out of work more than 6 months.

Abdumukhtar Kurbanov had not worked since 25 April 1980, but police in the city of Dzhahalal-Abad addressed their attention to him only when a court bailiff came to them to inquire about Kurbanov's work status because he was not making his child support payments.

V. P. Yevdokimov had not worked anywhere since March, 1980, but the police of the same city revealed him to be a loafer only after 3 years. Even then they limited themselves to warnings, which they issued three times. The idler was finally convicted only last year.

R. V. Abalkov, a resident of Osh, had not worked since 1980 when he was brought to justice last February in connection with an act of hooliganism.

Unfortunately, there are many examples of type of sluggishness in dealing with people who lead a parasitic way of life.

Commissions for the promotion of employment must serve as one of the main weapons in the battle against parasitism. However, they often do not even have listings of enterprises, institutions and organizations where those leading a parasitic way of life should be sent. Also, as a rule what happens to those sent for work is not known because managers of work collectives report neither on their hiring nor firing.

While speaking about brigades at a CPSU Central Committee meeting, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that the fundamental questions of production, motivation and training can be resolved by the work collective itself. In cases of blatant parasitism no rhetoric is necessary; decisive measures mandating compulsory training should be applied. However, who should encourage back to the accepted norms the person who is just beginning falter morally? Who should re-orient him? The work collective has sufficient rights and resources to do this. At the integrated Oktyabrskiy wine producing sovkhoz in Suzakskiy Rayon, for example, there are no job-hoppers or alcoholics. This is the case here not because everyone is provided with the highest moral qualities, but because the enterprise's party organization, relying on the work collectives, carry on continuing counseling. Those who show an inordinate propensity for drinking alcohol are sent for compulsory therapy.

Unfortunately, there are too many examples of handling this kind of problem in the opposite way. As a rule, management does not establish suitable conditions of work for those who are called to account for leading a parasitic way of life. They more than others are drawn to overtime work. Management, without concern for control, first sends these people to

subsidiary kolkhozes and sovkhoses to do agricultural work where, without proper supervision, they drink to excess and violate labor discipline.

Managers of enterprises refuse to hire those who do not have residency permits. This sets up a vicious circle: those who do not have living space can not get residency permits and thus get a job; it is obvious, though, that without work these people will continue to lead a parasitic way of life.

A woman by the name of Chalyshkina, who had been previously tried for parasitism, decided to start a new life. However, she had neither living space nor a residency permit and was refused work everywhere. As a result of her inability to get a job, she was again tried for parasitism in January 1984.

At the same time, the courts rarely react when the law on labor collectives is violated. This law places important obligations on collectives for implementing ideological-political work, legal counseling and cultural counseling.

Overall, the fight against parasitism is the most neglected aspect of law enforcement in the republic. Practice shows that the law primarily is applied to people involved in vagrancy and begging. However, those who generate income from the exploitation of houses, dachas, and especially private automobiles are almost never called to account. For some this income comprises one of the main means for their survival.

Anyone who has had the occasion to be on the square in front of the railway terminal in Frunze, especially just before the arrival of a train from Moscow, has seen dozens of cars belonging to "free lancers" carrying passengers. The same people continue to be engaged in this livery business. However, militia workers do not look very hard at them, even though these "carriage men" bear criminal responsibility for making the transporting of passengers a private business.

It happens that even in correctional institutions loafers live in freedom. Let's look at some examples.

The resort season at Issyk-Kul is in full swing. People who have received the right to some well-earned rest are pleasurably spending their free time. One Kh. Almazbekov, however, is also passing his time in a happy and carefree manner traveling about the cities and villages in the Priissykkul' region. This gentleman has been convicted by the Sverdlovskiy Rayon People's Court in the city of Frunze with his sentence suspended on the condition that he get work. It is obvious that no one intended that he have a vacation. Nevertheless, Almazbekov, showing complete indifference to the work of the staff of the Oktyabrskiy Rayon office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (ROVD), felt himself completely safe on the beaches of this wonderful lake during the course of his two month "vacation." The officials of the ROVD did nothing to search out this criminal on the loose; it was as if they did not even notice his

absence. The consequence of this inaction soon manifested itself. The neglected Almazbekov committed another criminal act.

The law enforcement organizations, labor collectives and public of the republic have all the rights and opportunities necessary to intensify the fight against all kinds of parasitic elements, alcoholics and hooligans, whose anti-social behaviour contradicts our way of life and the standards of Soviet law. We should not waste these opportunities!

8750

CSO: 1830/693

SOCIOLOGY

MULLAH SECOND OFFENDER SENTENCED TO 'ISOLATION FROM SOCIETY'

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jun 85 p 4

[UzTAG report: "The Exposure of a 'Healer'--Atheism: The Struggle for the Individual"]

[Text] The legend of the miraculous properties of "holy" water from the well in the village of Khodzhazafaron, Bukhara Oblast, has been debunked by scientists with the republic's Institute of Balneology. They analyzed a sample of water from that source and proved that the water is only slightly mineralized and has practically no healing benefit. And people have been travelling there from far away, believing the old wife's tales idly spread by self-styled mullahs [ishany], sheiks and doctors.

One of them, Dilmurad Fazylov, did not hesitate to use any means of extorting money from the pilgrims. After learning several prayers in the Arab language, he gained fame for himself as an "expert" and "omnipotent healer," and then became keeper and sheik of the "holy (mazar)"* at Khodzhazafaron. Dilmurad Fazylov's appetite grew: people brought him rams, chickens, money, pieces of material.... And the sheik "cured" them of skin diseases, infertility--in short, any sort of ailment. And if he was unsuccessful, why he had a ready explanation for that as well: it was entirely the will of Allah. The charlatan from Khodzhazafaron had already been brought before the rayon people's court and was given a suspended sentence of 3 years. Fazylov then added the title "martyr for the faith" to his "title" of sheik, and took up his old ways again. Once again, he has been tried in a criminal court for religious propaganda, charlatanism, swindling and extortion. This time, Fazylov has been sentenced to isolation from society.

The Romitanskiy party raykom and the commission for religious affairs of the rayispolkom have worked out and are implementing a broad system of atheistic propaganda measures. They are also applying various methods of pressuring charlatans. For example, "fortune-tellers" and "prophets" Umri Khamrayeva and Fatyma Dzhurayeva have been brought to accountability just this year. Strict warnings and the fines imposed upon them have had their effect, and they have stopped their deception of gullible people.

In addition to Khodzhazafaron, there is also Khodzhiobon in Romitanskiy Rayon--also a site enjoying undeserved "fame" as an unpretentious spa. The water

* Muslim burial ground

from that "holy well" has been carefully analyzed. The conclusion: not only does treatment with the water not cure, but on the contrary, it frequently produces a deterioration in the people's health.

11499

CSO: 1830/662

SOCIOLOGY

UZBEK PROCURACY FIGHTS WIDESPREAD WHITE COLLAR CRIME

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 May 85 p 2

[Article by O. Gaydanov, Uzbek SSR deputy procurator: "If Administrative Control Has Weakened"]

[Text] Soviet laws, which are guarded by the law enforcement organs, are an important factor in the successful implementation of economic and social programs. The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee once again stressed the importance of further general strengthening of order and discipline for the realization of the outlined economic plans.

In taking measures toward strengthening law and order in the sphere of economic management, and specifically toward intensifying the struggle against any type of encroachment on the national wealth, the procurator's office is striving to clarify the conditions under which crimes have become possible. After all, if we do not eliminate the reasons which give rise to and facilitate criminal actions, tomorrow we will find morally unstable people somewhere else who will be tempted by the possibility of using state property for their personal gain.

Investigative agencies have recently exposed criminal groups operating within the system of trade and at enterprises of light and local industry in a number of the republic's oblasts. Criminal matters are being investigated regarding misappropriations in particularly large quantities at kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and at certain cotton-cleaning plants.

An analysis of these cases allows us to draw the following conclusion: As a rule, the groundwork for crime is laid by lack of control and mismanagement. There have been cases where the persons responsible for controlling adherence to the law have themselves embarked on the path of lawlessness and covered for criminals out of mercenary motives.

I. Kadyrov and S. Radzhabov, inspectors at the Bukharskiy Trust of the Karakulevod sovkhoses, were sentenced to 12 years imprisonment with confiscation of property. They covered up the misappropriations which they found at the Karaulbazar sovkhos. For this "revision" they received a bribe in the sum of 30,000 rubles from the sovkhos management.

In other cases, merely as a result of elementary carelessness by the inspectors, criminals had the opportunity of misappropriating state property for years.

In 1983 the inspectors of the USSR Minfin KRU [Ministry of Finance Control-Inspection Administration] discovered misappropriations in particularly large quantities at the republic's Goskomnefteprodukt material-technical supply base. The base's Chief Commodities Manager Grakhova, in collaboration with Director Li and others, misappropriated coupons for gasoline from the market fund. The overall cost of the misappropriated coupons exceeded 133,000 rubles. In the course of the investigation it was determined that the crime could have been curtailed much sooner. The inspectors of the republic's Minfin KRU long ago could have found out what their colleagues from the union ministry discovered. However, they had performed the last inspection casually, disregarding the instructions. The inventorization of coupons for gasoline was started and finished on the same day, and no large shortage was discovered. The guilty parties in this case have now been brought to responsibility.

The even larger misappropriation of fuel-lubricant materials within the consumer cooperative system of Tashkent Oblast was also not discovered in time due to the criminal neglect of the inspectors. Over a long period of time, a group of workers at the Tashkent Petroleum Base, at auto filling stations, and at the Tashkent Oblpotrebsoyuz [oblast consumer's union], as well as the drivers of motor column No 2505 of the centralized shipments trust of the Uzbek SSR Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport], and certain other persons, systematically misappropriated fuel-lubricant materials. At the present time, misappropriations of state and public property have been discovered in the amount of more than 3 million rubles, and a number of materially responsible and official persons have been brought to criminal responsibility.

An investigation has revealed that the formation of criminal groups at the auto filling stations was facilitated by the system of seniority and protectionism in personnel selection and placement which is flourishing in this sphere. As an example, A. Kamilov was in charge of the motor filling station at the Iysk sel'po [rural depot] in the Kommunist rayon. His nephew I. Saliyev also worked here. Kamilov's and Saliyev's wives were listed as filling station operators. Kamilov's father had no official connection with the motor filling station. Having previously been tried, for misappropriation of petroleum products among other things, he preferred to be listed as a pensioner. However, in the "family circle" which had taken control of the filling station, the senior Kamilov received complete freedom of action. He personally received and sold the misappropriated gasoline.

The driver-expeditors of motor column No 2505 also delivered the fuel-lubricant materials which had been stolen from the Tashkent Petroleum Base to motor filling stations of the Bukinskiy, Srednechirchikskiy and other rayon consumer unions within Tashkent oblast. At many of these stations the situation was similar to the one described: staff selected by family relationship, the formation of criminal groups on the basis of family ties, and the transformation of motor filling stations into points of sale for misappropriated goods.

Upon the recommendation of the Uzbek SSR procurator's office, the administrative board of Uzbekbriyasha has punished the managers of the Tashkent oblast consumer union who did not implement the necessary control over the operation of the motor filling stations. Measures have been developed for eliminating the conditions facilitating misappropriations. It is important that the adopted decisions do not merely remain on paper.

Quite recently the Tashkent city court reviewed the case of the former deputy general director of the wood processing production association "Tashkent," A. Muzrabov and other members of the criminal group who had for a long time misappropriated state property. The criminals found their opportunity for misappropriation in the deviations from the established order which at first glance seemed insignificant. The Ministry of Agriculture did not adhere to regulations for accounting for ministry blank forms. The misappropriators used these blank forms to write counterfeit letters, and then used forged documents to obtain and pocket state funds.

An analysis of a number of crimes shows that in some places, the workers of state budget organizations have demonstrated an unpardonable laxness. It would seem that those who work with large sums of money and considerable material goods should have the habit of being vigilant as an integral professional quality. Unfortunately, this is not always so. Here is but one example of when the absence of control on the part of the Gosbank organs opened up possibilities for large misappropriations.

A criminal group headed by Director S. Zhurayev operated at the Shakhrisabzskiy Cotton Cleaning Plant and eight of its cotton processing plants. The participants in this group, managers and sorters at the cotton facilities T. Ergashev, S. Yangibayev, I. Nazarov, T. Utanov, Ye. Norov and others, established criminal relations with the managers and individual officials of 22 kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Shakhrisabzskiy and Kitabskiy rayons of Kashka-Darya Oblast. In collaboration with them, the cotton plants filled out shipping orders and receipt certificates for fictitious goods in the form of raw cotton from the farms. The money listed for the cotton which had supposedly been submitted was misappropriated from the farm coffers with counterfeit payment orders. Thus, shipping and receiving orders were filled out without any goods to back them up in the sum of over 22,000 tons of raw cotton, and large sums were misappropriated.

All the participants in the crime ring were brought to criminal responsibility. During the search, money and material goods were confiscated from them in partial compensation for the loss incurred by the state.

Yet this crime, as well as others similar to it, would be impossible if there had not been a set of conditions which the plunderers could employ. First of all, there is the fact that the Gosbank [USSR State Bank], in issuing large sums in cash to kolkhozes and sovkhoses, does not verify the actual need for them. If the money were not issued without control, the opportunity for misappropriation would not arise.

Only as a result of the exceptional lack of control which reigned in the Dzhizak Oblast Administration on State Labor Savings Funds, as well as the grossest disruptions in order of performing inventory and inspection was it possible to misappropriate state monies in especially large amounts from the Pakhtakorskiy Central Savings Fund, as was done by a criminal group with participation of the head bookkeeper P. Tilavova. As a result of the flawed method of selecting personnel by kinship and nepotism, people who are untrustworthy have obtained responsible positions in the fund. This same kinship and nepotism helped them to avoid proper control. It is important to stress that not only the direct participants in misappropriations have been brought to responsibility in this matter, but also those whose complacency and criminal negligence was used by the misappropriators.

Following the requirements of the law and the decisions of the 16th and 19th Plenums of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's administrative organs, together with the party, soviet and other state organs, are participating in eradicating negative occurrences in the sphere of economic management. In order to achieve success and ensure a reliable end to any encroachment on socialist property, it is necessary, in our opinion, to implement a number of prophylactic measures.

First of all, the forms of documents and schemes of document turnover must be improved. An analysis of economic management crimes has allowed us to determine which documents are most often forged by the misappropriators. These documents must first of all be reliably protected against counterfeiting.

It is no less important to create reliable conditions for storing commodity-material goods at the enterprises and organizations, and to establish effective control over the truth and accuracy of documental reflection of operations on receiving, submission and transport of industrial and agricultural production. The misappropriators often make use of lack of order in accounting in order to cover up shorted shipments of material goods.

Omissions in standardization also play in their favor, particularly outdated standards which do not correspond to the actual state of affairs and norms for natural losses. Work on improving standards, technical directives and expenditure norms for raw goods and materials is being performed, although very slowly. It should be significantly stepped up.

The question of improving the effectiveness of the control-inspection services of Minfin, Minsel'khos and other ministries and departments in the republic is acute. It would probably be expedient to perform certification of inspectors, and to staff the administrative control-inspection services with qualified personnel.

The social organs of the labor collectives can and must take upon themselves an important role in preventing mercenary crimes and in the struggle against encroachments on state and public property. This work must be done by volunteer people's detachments and operative sections, as well as comrades' courts and public councils for the protection of socialist property at enterprises.

The combination of well adjusted administrative and active public control provides a firm rebuff to misappropriators. It ensures the reliability of safeguarding socialist property.

12322

CSO: 1830/642

SOCIOLOGY

UZBEK SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND PICKS NEW CHAIRMAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 19 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word UzTAG announcement titled "Plenum of the Administration of the Society for the Blind." The republic Society for the Blind held an administrative plenum in Tashkent on 17 July to discuss the performance of the society's enterprises during the first half of the current year. "The plenum considered an organizational matter. It released K. P. Primkulov from the duties of chairman of the society's administration and elected in his place O. R. akhmedzhanov. R. Kh. Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum."

CSO: 1830/754

CULTURE

DEMICHEV HEADS USSR CULTURE DELEGATION IN GDR

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 16 May 85 p 1

[Article by G. Terekhova and I. Veksler: "Holiday's Motto - Friendship and Unity"]

[Excerpts] There is not a single district or major city in the GDR today that would not receive as most dear guests the Soviet emissaries who have arrived in the GDR to participate in the USSR Culture Days in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory.

The Soviet delegation in the GDR for the arts celebration is headed by Politburo candidate-member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Culture P. N. Demichev. On 13 May P. N. Demichev was received by General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of State E. Honecker.

The talks between the two leaders which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, included a discussion of vital problems in the contemporary international situation, and underscored the need to strengthen the unity of the fraternal countries in the face of the aggressive imperialist policy being pursued by the American Administration, and the activation of revanchist claims on the part of reactionary circles in the FRG.

It was noted that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism has turned into a clear manifestation of the forces of peace and social progress and the will of the peoples to champion peace, block the road to an arms race and the threat of war.

Emphasis was placed on the growing role of persons in the arts and the creative intelligentsia in the struggle for peace and détente, the formation of a healthy spiritual atmosphere, and the strengthening of trust and mutual understanding between peoples.

Both sides asserted with satisfaction that the cultural cooperation between the USSR and the GDR has reached a high level and is playing an important role in the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the Soviet people and the people of the GDR. In this connection, emphasis was given to the significance of the GDR Culture Days that took place in the USSR last October as well as the Soviet Culture Days now underway, as clear celebrations of fraternal friendship between the two countries.

Participating in the discussions were the Chief of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee V. F. Shauro, USSR Ambassador to the GDR V. I. Kochemasov, Politburo member, Secretary of the SED Central Committee K. Hager, Chief of the Culture Department of the SED Central Committee U. (Ragvits) and GDR Minister of Culture H.-J. Hoffmann.

On the same day there was a ceremonial opening of the Culture Days in the Berlin Palace of the republic. In the hall were Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers W. Stoph and other Party and governmental leaders. Also in attendance was the Soviet culture delegation headed by P. N. Demichev.

P. N. Demichev, warmly greeted by those in attendance, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers and all of the Soviet people, extended good wishes to the workers of the GDR for new successes in the building of socialism. "Participating in the present exhibit," he said, "are the best creative efforts of the Soviet Union. Their diversified program reflects the feelings and thoughts of the Soviet people and its struggle to develop and improve our socialist society."

The exhibit "Masterpieces of World Art Saved for Humanity" evoked enormous interest on the part of the Berlin viewers and guests. Collected in this exhibit are more than one and one-half thousand masterpieces from all the museums of the GDR out of the one and a half million masterpieces which were saved by Soviet Army soldiers from barbaric destruction and restored to life by the efforts of Soviet and German restoration specialists.

Within the framework of the cultural celebration, a Moscow Day in Berlin was held with the participation of a delegation headed by Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow gorkom V. V. Grishin. This day became a continuation of the long years of friendship and cooperation that have bound the capitals of the two fraternal countries.

6289

CSO: 1830/647

REGIONAL ISSUES

LATVIANS WARNED AGAINST PRIVATE SHOWINGS OF AMERICAN VIDEOS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Jun 85 p4

[Article by ~~Latinforma~~ correspondent V. Silinysh: "The Video Web"]

[Text] There is no information about this theater either in newspaper ads or on street billboards; the movie distributor does not even know that it exists. Not one official agency has taken it under its financial auspices; they have not even guessed that a new commercial entertainment business has been established. Reviewers pass over in complete silence the "premiers" being shown here. For several important reasons critics have not been invited to screenings. Nevertheless, the fact remains a fact. Someone, we will say exactly who later, put odd chairs and benches in an empty area of a former kindergarten, set up the equipment and with no fanfare opened a screening room.

An audience of several dozen people gathered. This audience who had been incited by the dark rumors excitedly exchanged smiles, whispered among themselves and examined the strange interior. At the center was the video equipment control panel covered with bottles of booze. Anyone who wanted could help themselves without leaving the room.

Then the lights went out and the screen lit up. Logically what would now follow would be a commentary on what appeared. But the words cannot be found. It was disgusting.

Therefore, we will fade out as they do in the movies. A very respectable family, I was told, recently acquired a video cassette player which is still rare in our homes. By chance, they managed to get their hands on three or four films. They invited their family and friends and their families. They turned on the television. They watched a variety show and a cowboy film with fighting and shooting; then the host announced: "Now a travelogue 'This is America'."

The picture began and before the eyes of the dumbfounded guests appeared such "scenes" that they snatched up their children and hurried home.

The organizers of the underground movie theater experienced no embarrassment. They knew well what they offered their clientele and the main thing--for what. Before each performance they collected an admission charge. And it was not small. The total generated was significant. No such charges are made by any metropolitan theater. What did they pay for? For the chance to look through a secret keyhole into some incredible, cruel and corrupt world. A world of bloody passions, vices hyperbolized to the point of disgust, supermen and werewolves.

When and from where did this world appear?

The so-called video boom was born in the West during the seventies. Industry rained equipment for "home theaters" down on the market in growing numbers. Salesmen pushed thousands and thousands of video films. Customers valued this new type of service. Of course, it is not all and to have a personal collection of popular movies. Under one condition: if they meet the standards of artistic taste. However, a mob of shameless businessmen who were by no means followers of high aesthetic ideas rushed into the promising business.

They palm off to the crowd of ordinary people who have grown stupid from the spirituallessness of mass bourgeois art several idols: the desperate sheriff, the threat of indians and gangsters, the successful guy in the dinner jacket of a stockmarket player or the jacket of the mafiosi, Superman, the pretty girl with the disposition of a jezebel and the vampire Dracula. Violence, permissiveness, racism, pornography, anticommunism and mystical devil worship are varied in such monstrous doses that the video boom has changed into the present video shock.

Paradoxically, people are often their own worst enemies. All countries and all people are deeply and justifiably anxious about the problems of conserving nature. In its defense there are international laws and conventions. Alas, millions of people in capitalist countries are literally overwhelmed by a wave of rotting morals which no one can hold back. The drops of this poison sometimes land even on us.

The spirit of greed and easy profit are social diseases from which we have not finally and forever been delivered. For sometime, first, in some Riga apartments, and then in bars, discotheques and even clubs, secret performances have been held. The devotees pay 10-15 rubles to get to the "keyhole." A thickly salted-and-peppered movie soup is offered to aficionados of sharp sensations and obscenities. "House with a Torture Chamber," "Terror," "Race with the Devil," "Two of a Kind," "Lady of the Evening," require no special commentary on their bill of fare. The contents of a majority of the films of this type could frighten a tiger shark and cause even a brazen tom cat to blush.

Originally, they took up the underground trade spontaneously and individually. But by degrees, the clear lines of a system and specialization were formed in the organization of this profitable trade. "Sharks," "renters," various types

of middlemen and small hangers-on turned up. The "sharks," those who have the equipment and video libraries, quickly understood that there is some danger associated with organizing illegal gatherings and prefer to resell or lease equipment and cassettes. The "renters" circulate them. The rest run an intermediary operation disdaining no opportunities.

The interrelationships were specifically set up on a financial basis. For example, video equipment is rented from the "renter" for 150-200 rubles a day. Getting a cassette costs the same. A standard price existed for all types of services, and the sums put into circulation were impressive. Ill-gotten gains became the main purpose and the meaning of life. Other interests were put on the back burner. One of the businessmen thus described his tenor of life in a statement taken from him. "...I bought a 'Zhiguli', sold it, and bought a 'Normandy' video tape recorder for 4000 rubles from Alik. I sold it to Genya for 4500 rubles. I bought a video tape recorder from Misha for 4500 rubles and sold it to Eduard from the 'Latvia' sanatorium for 5000. I bought [an item] for 1100 and put it up for 5000..."

Buy from Alik, sell to Edik. These are only common names. Nicknames held in great esteem were: "Chaynik" [teapot], "Shtangist" [weightlifter], "Kurchavy" [steep], "Karatist" [Karate-ka] and "Kolobok" [round loaf]. The author of the line above operated under the pseudonym "Kuzya." The name, by the way, for all of them is scum.

We will become more familiar with them.

"Kuzya" is Viktor Zuznetsov; in his days at the vodka distillery he was involved in embezzling and served time for robbery and vagrancy. A certain Shestakovskiy who worked at the Valsts Electronics Factory association as an auxiliary transport worker has now been convicted. Vladimir Yugov ("Kurchavy") has a secondary specialized education and rose to the position of armed guard. He was caught dealing in contraband. A workbook for them is a cover, "legend." It allows them, for the time being, to be occupied with making a profit with no fuss. Until ...

What can you say: it is as if the statements were carbon copies: currency speculation, speculation, theft and now the video business. There are exceptions. In the Special Design Bureau of the Institute for Polymer Mechanics of the Republic Academics of Sciences, the name of the engineer Kaspar Nodiyevs was well known. But, one would think that that would be the last place where one would suspect that on certain days and times of the week a transformation would take place in the institute specialist and he would change into the "director" of a secret movie theater on the Zvaygzhyu Street. In the company of the driver Indulis Rudzans and the parasite Aleksandr Kozhin, he was the main organizer for the local amusements. Another who could not resist temptation to grease his palms by exploiting video shock was the former senior university instructor in the department of physical education, Valeriy Rakhlin.

The money-grubbing craving drove both the desperate ne'er-do-well and the seemingly well-behaved worker from an important organization into the same

company. And then, we will call a spade a spade, a gang of swindlers and fleecers appeared.

Here we will present one such organization. A certain P. was a modest salesman in a department store and simultaneously the owner of a two-story private home, which rose, as if by magic, after he had been in Yurmala a year. Zh. was a worker in a Moscow institute and during the summer was a music instructor in a pioneer camp on the Riga seashore. They were brought together by a dirty passion for illegal work. Zh. delivered the cassettes. They were filled and cleaned for further circulation of the continuing plots. P. organized their sale. The profits were divided fifty-fifty. Alongside them lived D. who was occupied with buying, selling and renting equipment and films. His services, in turn, were used by B. along with others.

This is a rough and representative diagram of the criminal connections. But the people operating in it were by no means representative. Zh., Leonid Zhelobinskiy, has already been removed from the game with the help of the administrative organs.

B., Vitold Bronizh, already once convicted of theft is again having criminal proceedings instituted against him. The owners of the other initials will be deciphered in time. There is still some time to think up and devise fitting conclusions for the others.

In the final analysis the audience is the one who pays. It would be okay if it were only money, although the unhealthy attraction toward questionable spectacles was felt in pay, stipends, pocket money for school breakfasts and lunches. But significantly more dear and more harmful was the loss of another virtue.

At Nodiyevs' last performance about fifty people gathered. The audience in the auditorium was made up of school kids from the RIP [not further identified] and the TU-1 [not further identified] of communications, a student from the fifth secondary school... Young people and teenagers make up the contingent of the least psychologically stable and the most subject to various influences. The smart video dealers chose them as their special target for their unscrupulous exploitation.

Therefore, there is a special reckoning for them. There is speculation and then there is speculation. The criminal code does not revere those who become rich by selling items in short supply or foreign trousers. But those who trade in ideological and spiritual poison are incomparably more dangerous. A special expert panel which is analyzing the films seized aftershowings in individual apartments and in other places for the purposes of profit came to the same conclusion. They force into our society ideology which dirties the minds of people by trying to stick us with alien morals and manners.

The so-called "home movie" has become one of the weapons of the mass ideological onslaughts which is being systematically conducted by enemy centers of psychological warfare. The term "sociological propaganda" formed

there specifically reflects the essence of the subversion directed to impact, first of all, on the consciousness of young people.

The propaganda of "free world" charms, of a consumerist society, of the cult of complete permissiveness and complete accessibility has the goal of summoning in the potential audience a feeling of dissatisfaction with socialist reality, intolerance and also hostility toward our ideals and spiritual values.

It is specifically to achieve this that they use any legal and illegal means to dump their dirty goods on us. The poison is pushed through by "ideological" anti-Soviets and self-interested tourists. It happens that our individual politically infantile citizens who happen to be on overseas trips are "touched" on their return trip home. And then they began to waste their time in front of the television with Agent 007 James Bond against the threat of "insidious Soviet spys," the lewd Emmanuelle, the destructive Karate expert Bruce Lee and a horde of blood-thirsty vampires.

The video shows were conducted under the cover of secrecy. But are they surrounded by such impenetrable secrecy in order to escape the attention of those in responsibility? Actually, dozens and hundreds of people have directly participated in this and then spread the exciting rumors through their acquaintances, family and friends. Unfortunately, far from all managed to judge its merits and reject the antisocial and antihumanist activity. It is difficult to imagine, for example, the teacher in one of Riga's schools, Mayyu K., surrounded by participants looking at scenes of cruelty, violence, and unbridled erotica. Or the kindergarten teacher, Layma R., filling her spare time in the same manner. Or the Yurmala doctor, Anatoliy M., by the way, a member of the peoples control group in his organization, and Komsomol worker Sergey Ye., who saw nothing reprehensible in the organization of spicy showings.

Of course, these were only a few. The majority of those who happen to come up against the activities of the organizers of secret movie shows actively stood up against the spread of the putrid products. Most of the shameless merchants have been called to account. Preventive work is being conducted with others. Our laws are humane toward an occasional stumble but are severe concerning those who consciously and maliciously sow poisonous seeds in the consciousness of people and push them into soulless vegetation and moral decadence and lead them to crime. For them there is no mercy.

12747

CSO: 1800/361

23 August 1985

REGIONAL ISSUES

KAZAKH PARTY ECONOMIC AKTIV HOLDS MEETING

GF241228 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0105 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting of the party economic aktiv of the republic was held in Alma-Ata on 22 July. Those participating in the meeting were: first secretaries of obkoms and a number of party grokoms and raykoms; chairmen of oblast soviet executive committees; secretaries of leading party organizations and trade unions; workers of the komsomol; leaders of ministries and departments; [word indistinct] industrial enterprises, transport, and other fields and the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences. Also participating were a number of scientific research departments, scientific production organizations, and VUZS; specialists and leading [word indistinct] of production; responsible members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of mass media.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered speech on the results of the CPSU Central Committee meeting regarding speeding up scientific and technical progress and the tasks of party organizations.

Korkin, first secretary of the Karaganda Oblast Party Committee; Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Oblast Party Committee; [name indistinct], first vice president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Science; [name indistinct] brigadier of [name indistinct] factory; Demidenko, first secretary of the Kustanay Oblast Party Committee; Bayzhanov Kazakh SSR, minister of communications; [name indistinct], first secretary of [name indistinct] oblast party committee; Bekturganov, first secretary of the Dzhambul Oblast Party Committee; (Rabusov), rector of the Kazakh Polytechnical Institute named after Lenin; [name indistinct], general director of the production combine; and [name indistinct] delivered report.

Comrades Ashimov, Bashmakov, Kazybayev, Miroshkhin, Nazarbayev, and Rybnikov, members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, participated in the work of the meeting of the aktiv.

Resolutions and measures were taken on the questions discussed which will realize the program of speeding up the scientific and technical progress of the republic's national economy.

The [word indistinct] of the party economic aktiv of the republic as asserted by the CPSU Central Committee, the party workers, soviets, trade unions, komsomol, and economic organs of the leading collectives should exert all efforts to fulfill the plan and social pledges of the 5-year plan for speeding-up scientific and technical progress, further increasing Kazakhstan's plan for implementing the social and economic development tasks of the country.

CSO: 1830/752

REGIONAL ISSUES

KAZAH SSR ANNOUNCES AGRICULTURAL PAY INCENTIVES

LD230933 Alma-Ata Domest' Service in Russian 1410 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on the implementation of the decision by the USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to ensure the harvesting and procurement of agricultural products and feeds in 1985 and the successful over-wintering of livestock in 1985-1986.

In order to increase material incentives for workers in completing harvesting of the 1985 sugar beet crop as soon as possible and without loss, and in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers, it has been decided to allow the Ministries of Agriculture and of the Food Industry of the Kazakh SSR, in coordination with the Alma-Ata, Dzhambul and Taldy-Kurgan Oblast executive committees, to increase the wages of workers at collective farms and other state agricultural enterprises involved in harvesting sugar beet--by 50 percent for tractor drivers and engineers, and by 25 percent for all other workers involved in harvesting sugar beet--after 30 percent of land sown to this crop has been harvested, and no earlier than 20 September.

Pay incentives have also been worked out for mechanizers and vehicle drivers working on harvesting grain crops, sugar beet and other crops, as well as workers at elevators and grain reception enterprises. A corresponding procedure has also been set up for paying for the labor and traveling expenses of people coming to do agricultural work of work at grain reception enterprises and sugar beet reception centers. Thus, collective and state farms and other state agricultural enterprises have been allowed to sell, for cash and at state purchase prices, up to 10 quintals of grain to tractor drivers, engineers and their assistants who have come to the republic's virgin lands for harvest work and have fulfilled the seasonal norm for combine productivity in these areas. As for tractor drivers, engineers and their assistants who have not fulfilled their seasonal norm--less grain will be sold to them, at the discretion of the director of the state farm or the board of a collective farm, depending on how well the seasonal norm for combine productivity has been fulfilled.

The honorary title of Outstanding Agricultural Produce Transport Driver for the 1985 harvest has been inaugurated. Oblast and rayon executive committees are to use market allocations [Rynochnyye fondy] to make light vehicles and motorcycles available to collective and state farms and other agricultural enterprises for sale to tractor drivers and engineers, workers and specialists, who secured high indices in conducting harvest work and procurement of agricultural products and feeds in 1985.

CSO: 1830/752

REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA SCORES CADRE INEFFICIENCIES IN LITHUANIAN RAYON

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent, D. Shnyukas, under the rubric "Plenums of the Party Raykoms Discuss the Work with Cadres in Light of the CPSU Central Committee's Requirements": "Increasing Responsibility: Birzhayskiy Rayon"]

[Text] This rayon is the northermost one in Lithuania. Here fall departs earlier than in neighboring rayons and spring arrives later. Nevertheless, the people of Birzhayskiy Rayon have been considered to be good corn-growers since olden times. But just a few years ago the first signs of trouble appeared. An analysis initiated by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee indicated that the reasons for the derelictions lie mainly in the inadequate work with the cadres and in the party raykom's manner of work.

Two years have passed since then. The people of Birzhayskiy Rayon have not created miracles in such a short time, but the agricultural production indices have begun to show a stable improvement. And what has helped primarily in this is the work with the cadres. But the urgency of the problem has not passed and this is why the conversation at the party raykom's plenum about cadre matters has been practical, specific, and exacting.

The report by Yu. Yutsyus, first secretary of the Birzhayskiy Raykom, and the statements of Yu. Barshauskas and R. Yakubenene, the party organization secretaries of the "Laysvoyi Zhyame" and "Yaunoyi Gvardiya" kolkhozes [respectively], as well as those of A. Simsonas, chairman of the "Taribinis Artoyas" kolkhoz, and A. Shamshonas, a driver for the "Pyargale" kolkhoz, and others indicated that it is impossible today to be a full-fledged manager of a farm or its subdivisions or, even more so, a party leader, without firm communist convictions and strict adherence to principles. Moreover, these requisite qualities should be supplemented integrally with in-depth knowledge, professional skill and organizational abilities. In brief, those to whom the party and the state have entrusted material and spiritual riches should be able to use them for the greatest benefit of the people.

Guided precisely by these criteria, the rayon party organization is building up its own cadre work. Such an approach has helped cultivate good managers. Now the names of such farm managers as M. Belyakas, A. Dzhyuve, P. Poshkus, and B.

Visotskas, as well as the secretaries of the local organizations, Yu. Barshauskas, Yu. Gauchis and R. Mal'tsene, and many others, are well known in the rayon, as well as in the republic.

The work of the "Kirdonis" kolkhoz's party organization was cited at the plenum as an example. Here cadres are trained with thoughtful preparation. Problems of production and social reform are always analyzed in conjunction with the specialist's specific activities. At party buro meetings their reports are heard regularly and creative plans and social work are analyzed. This allows for a close study of their practical and moral qualities and, when necessary, for accurate selection of a candidate for this or that position. Thus, on one of the farms discipline grew lax and the indices deteriorated. On the party buro's recommendation M. Uzholene, an experienced communist with initiative, was sent there as manager. She was able to correct matters quickly.

All managers and specialists are actively engaged in the political and economic education system. The communists are also concerned about the young people. Every year the kolkhoz sends several boys and girls for training. Immediately upon their return they are assigned a mentor and paid a grant amounting to 5 months pay. Since the young specialists begin their own work careers in their native collective, among people they have known since childhood, problems of adaptation do not arise. No one at the kolkhoz can recall any instance when, after completion of the obligatory 3-year working-off period, young specialists had left "in search of happiness." Here they also do not experience a turnover among other cadres. For this reason the farm is one of the most vigorous in the rayon.

It was noted in the plenum that, unfortunately, the experience of the best party organizations is used inadequately. For example, the management of the Zhyame Maytintoya Kolkhoz has been criticized. There are not enough specialists there. In recent years 18 people have left from there. They simply make demands on the young people and expect effective results immediately. But they give them no practical, or moral help and they do not assist them in solving everyday problems.

At the same time particular mention was made in the plenum of the work with the young people. The opinion was expressed that a manager needs to be evaluated not only on his own work, but also on how he prepares his shift and how he trains the young specialists. In the rayon it is possible to find managers who generally prefer not to have anything to do with the young people, but who try instead to "extract" mature people from those trained elsewhere. The party organizations and boards of the Taribinis Artoyas, Venibe and Medeykyay kolkhozes were criticized for not paying sufficient attention to the cadre reserves.

Other managers can not stand to have an initiative and independent worker alongside them. They take even more pains to find a person who is subservient and obliging, one who does not know how to stand up for his own opinion. In short, one who would not disturb "the easy life." Rarely, if ever, do similar qualities of managers fall under the gaze of the party organization, and this is

why some comrades are able to retain their positions until retirement. The practice of transferring worthless managers from one armchair to another has not been eliminated in the rayon. Raykom members noted that it is necessary to be more resolute in freeing themselves from those who do not deal with the responsibilities placed on them, who do not broaden their own skills and who do not keep pace with current requirements.

At the plenum a sharp question was raised about communication in the work with the cadres. Instances where people in a collective do not know what their managers have criticized them for, or even punished them for, have not been eliminated. There are even benefactors who are prepared to offer all kinds of compensation to the "victims". One such example was cited in the plenum. The controlling agencies fined a number of specialists of the Ritu Aushra, Medeykyay and Zhyame Maytintoya kolkhozes. But the farms' managers tried to raise the spirits of these workers by distributing bonuses to them. The party raykom had to get involved in the matter.

In our country there are no positions that are "free of responsibility." The success of things depends equally on both the ministry's manager and the rural specialist who is directly concerned with the production of material wealth.

The speakers stated that it is indeed necessary to change the existing practice of issuing testimonials to managers and specialists. They contain a lot of verbal generalities and very little practical evaluation.

In the adopted resolution the plenum's participants noted that the communists and all the workers of Birzhayskiy Rayon are carrying out the spring harvest's hard work at an accelerated pace. The rayon party organization is completely determined to greet the 27th Party Congress with the successful completion of all the 5-year plan tasks.

12752

CSO: 1800/293

REGIONAL ISSUES

PROBLEMS WITH KLAIPEDA PTU ENROLLMENTS DISCUSSED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by I. Garadauskas, member of the council of the department of public education: "Proceeding from Realistic Conditions while Planning the Recruitment of Eight-graders for the PTU"]

[Text] In the previous school year the port city's secondary general education schools did not fulfill the projected plan for orientating eight-graders towards the PTU's [vocational-technical schools] in order to acquire work specialties. The shortage amounted to 118 students. What is the reason for this situation? Who is at fault in this matter? Such questions have been raised frequently at various levels of the discussion on the results of vocational orientation in Klaipeda. And here is how the picture shapes up.

The republic's Gosplan, in allotting quotas for the orientation of eight-graders towards the PTU's, assigns a "special role" to the people of Klaipeda. If in Vilnius, let's say, the plan is for only 28.14 per cent of the students finishing the eighth grade to be orientated towards the PTU's, and in Kaunas 38.5 per cent, then in Klaipeda the figure might be 43.94 per cent. To the legitimate question "why?", we receive the answer: You have a larger number of PTU's per capita with respect to the eight-grade "population". On the one hand this is so, but on the other, it is not. The fact is that there are a number of duplicative PTU's in the city, let's say, Nos. 24 and 42, and Nos 18 and 41, in which there are not really that many popular specialties. For girls who have completed 8 grades taught in Lithuanian, there are 10 specialties in all, but for girls educated in Russian there are even fewer—only 4. It is no secret, therefore, that many girls go to other cities or even other republics in order to acquire the specialties they prefer. Last year, for example, more than 30 eighth-grade girls decided not to study in Klaipeda. And yet, the number of students who have left to go to other cities' PTU's is not taken into consideration with regards to the fulfillment of our vocational orientation plan. Yet these students have not indeed "evaporated". After acquiring a specialty, they, like many of their age group, will begin contributing to the economy.

And here is yet another circumstance. As is well known, the PTU's eternal "rivals" are the specialized secondary education institutions. In our city the

polytechnikum, the medical school and the teachers school are immensely popular. They never have any problems in their student recruitment plans. Thus, for example, last year 119 people from Klaipeda entered these schools, more than was planned. As I have already mentioned above, our own city's PTU's were short almost as many eighth-graders (118).

We can not fail to take into account other instances. Thus, for example, in April of last year the USSR Ministry of the Fishing Industry authorized the Klaipeda Nautical School to set up 3 groups, into which it was intended that youths with an 8th grade education be accepted, and which had prestigious specialities: navigation, power-plant operation, and refrigeration equipment operation. It would seem to be a cause for celebration that the youngsters have such a large selection of trades. Certainly the 70 odd youngsters who became students in the school are happy. And again a misfire: the number of eighth-graders who entered the nautical school is not taken into account in the city's PTU orientation plan.

You can look at it any way you want to: if the eighth-grader goes to another city to attend a PTU--that's bad, and if he stays in his native city--that's bad too. And the blame for all this lies with the bureaucratic barriers.

As the same time, the Klaipeda Sovkhoz-technicum frequently "hinders" the city's secondary general education schools in the fulfillment of the PTU orientation plan for young people. This is in spite of the fact that the instructors of this educational institution cooperate closely with the secondary schools teachers collective. But if a student who has completed the eighth grade is considering acquiring an agricultural specialty, then this is when the friendship come to an end. More than once I have witnessed the schools directors reprimanding their colleagues from the sovkhos-technicum for "luring" the students away and thus "ruining" the PTU's recruitment plan.

In Klaipeda construction is currently being completed on a new hosiery mill. In connection with the enterprise's increasing capacity, it requires more workers with various specialties. And, therefore, it was announced that the mill is setting up four groups for training future personnel. They are saying in effect, dear teachers "orient" 120 eighth-graders towards us. However, when the time came to send the "oriented" students to study it turned out that only two groups were open to them. But where should the other children go? And what of the teachers who so ardently persuaded their own students to go help the enterprise's collective?

In our opinion it is impossible to measure all secondary general education schools with the same yardstick with respect to vocational orientation. Let's say there are secondary schools in the city with intensive courses in math and foreign languages. They, of course, are interested in seeing to it that as many capable students as possible continue to develop their own gifts in the ninth grade and have been preparing them for entry into institutions of higher education. Thus, would it really be reasonable to require such schools to orient as many eighth-grades towards PTU's as ordinary ones?

And what are the prospects for the people of Klaipeda with regards to fulfillment of the PTU recruitment plan for the coming 1985/86 school year? To put it bluntly--rather poor. Even today, it is a known fact, for example, that the nautical school will double its admission quota for the section for students with an eighth grade education. Even the Klaipeda Sovkhoz-technicum will not be overlooking its own opportunities. A portion of the eighth-graders will travel beyond the borders of the republic to study. And even the ninth grade classes can not be kept empty. In short, the people of Klaipeda must have serious help from the planning agencies in order to eliminate the existing disparity and the bureaucratic barriers. It is necessary to plan, proceeding from realistic conditions.

12752

CSO: 1800/293

REGIONAL ISSUES

COMMISSION FOR MONUMENT PROTECTION ALONG SIBERIAN CANAL ROUTE

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA in Russian No 3, May-June 1985 carries on pages 51-59 a 4,000-word article by S. I. Vaynshteyn titled "Topical Problems of Field Work on Traditional Domestic Cultures of the Peoples of the USSR" that contains the following announcement on pages 56 and 57: "It should be noted that a special commission has been created this year under the USSR Ministry of Culture for the discovery and preservation of cultural and historical monuments along the route of construction of one of the world's largest canals -- the one from Siberia to Central Asia. The commission will be made up of ethnographic specialists from the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Ethnography." This excerpt appears in the context of a discussion on preserving ethnographic data on peoples of the Siberian North who are gradually losing their ethnic identities through the process of regional development.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Sovetskaya etnografiya", 1985

CSO: 1830/764

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

September 5, 1985